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No. 21,070

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日初月式十年丑乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1926

五拜禮

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INTIMATIONS

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LYONS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser
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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yanmat	8.50	9.25	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	9.00	9.35	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	5.39	7.29
Taipei	9.10	9.45	10.59	12.29	1.44	5.04	5.49	7.39
Taipei Market	9.20	9.55	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	5.59	7.49
Fanning	9.30	10.05	11.19	12.49	2.04	5.24	6.09	7.59
Shungau	9.40	10.15	11.29	12.59	2.14	5.34	6.19	8.09
Shumohun	9.50	10.25	11.39	13.09	2.24	5.44	6.29	8.19

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yanmat	8.50	9.25	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	9.00	9.35	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	5.39	7.29
Taipei	9.10	9.45	10.59	12.29	1.44	5.04	5.49	7.39
Taipei Market	9.20	9.55	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	5.59	7.49
Fanning	9.30	10.05	11.19	12.49	2.04	5.24	6.09	7.59
Shungau	9.40	10.15	11.29	12.59	2.14	5.34	6.19	8.09
Shumohun	9.50	10.25	11.39	13.09	2.24	5.44	6.29	8.19

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	8.40	11.30	Sha Tau Kok	10.15	1.05
Sha Tau Kok	8.40	12.25	Fanning	11.10	2.00

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	8.40	11.30	Sha Tau Kok	10.15	1.05
Sha Tau Kok	8.40	12.25	Fanning	11.10	2.00

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Office, Kowloon, or from
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KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1925. [33]

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Kai Yuen, Janeiro, Vladivostok

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
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rates to be obtained on application.
C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [35]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
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We will undertake the Renovation of
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NOUGAT EXTRA and a great Assortment of FINE FANCY BOXES, etc., etc.
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BRITISH AND CHINESE
CORPORATION.RAILWAYS AFFECTED BY UNREST
IN CHINA.

The twenty seventh annual ordinary
general meeting of the British and Chi-
nese Corporation, Ltd., was held at the
Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C., on
December 3rd, 1925.

Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., the chair-
man, addressing the meeting said:

Gentlemen.—At the last annual general
meeting of the Corporation I warned you
as to the danger of prophesying about
future events in China. However, what
I told you at that meeting regarding the
probable trend of the general political
situation has been borne out by facts.
To-day the position in China generally,
both politically and industrially, is even
worse than it was a year ago, and I see
no possibility of an early issue out of the
difficulties the country is passing through.
The dangers I anticipated Chang Tao Lin
would experience in maintaining his power
in the face of opposition from the Chris-
tian General and the Generals of the
Chihli party have apparently culminated
during the last few days. So far as can
be judged from the telegrams which have
been received, the power of this Tuchen
inside the Great Wall has been practically
annihilated, whether or no for good still
remains to be seen. A spirit of national-
ism has been developing among the Chi-
nese during the last few years to a degree
which only a short time ago would have
seemed impossible. I believe, however,
that this spirit will in the end prove the
salvation of the country if and when its
guidance falls into capable hands. It
manifests itself at present in all kinds of
foolish and irrational courses, but were
it guided into a sane and steady channel
of thought and applied to the re-building
of the Government and the stabilising of
the political situation, it may prove, as
I have said, the salvation of China.

THE OUTLOOK.

I hope the influence of the Central
Government will still be sufficient to pre-
vent the worst consequences of Commu-
nism and Sovietism. Meanwhile, I
regret to say that, as always happens in
these crises, the railways are suffering
from loss of revenue and deterioration of
their properties, and that during the past
year there has been no possibility of at-
tempting anything to improve their con-
dition, and at the present time I see no
prospect of our being able to attempt any
considerable programme of rehabilitation
or reconstruction.

You will remember that, at our last
meeting, I discussed the probability of the
Corporation calling up further capital,
but so far it has not been necessary to
take any action in this matter, nor do I
see any immediate necessity for doing so.
As you are aware, your directors
have each year, since 1919, recommended
setting aside a sum for building up the
reserve, with the result that the sum is
now nearly double what it was six years
ago. We think events have shown that
this was a wise and prudent policy, and
whilst the state of affairs in China con-
tinues as at present and in order to bring
the Corporation in a good and strong
position to resume the business for which
it was chiefly constituted, the contracting
of loans for Public Services, your direc-
tors are of the opinion that this policy
should steadfastly be maintained.

THE ACCOUNTS.

Regarding the accounts for the year
under review, the decrease in profits is
chiefly due to the non-payment of the
overdue dividend on the Shanghai-Nan-
king Railway net profit certificates as
compared with two dividends received in
the previous year's accounts. The value
of our investments is reduced owing to
a heavy charge having to be made for
depreciation. Advances to the Canton-
Kowloon Railway during the year amount-
ed to £235,000, and in connection with
the Peking-Mukden Railway Double Track
Loan only four monthly instalments have
been received against the principal and
interest. The increase under creditors
and other outstanding accounts is due to
bank overdrafts in China to meet the
advances I have mentioned. In pursu-
ance of the policy I have advocated, it
is recommended that a further sum of
£10,000 be placed to the reserve, so as to
enable the usual amount to be carried for-
ward to the next year's account, we pro-
pose that the dividend be reduced to 10
per cent.

The report and accounts were then
adopted, without discussion, a dividend
of ten shillings per share declared, less
Income Tax, and the retiring director (Sir
David Barbour, K.C.S.I.) and auditors
(Messrs. Broads, Paterson & Co.) re-
elected.

BRITAIN'S NEW BATTLESHIP.

LAUNCHED BY PRINCESS MARY.

A bottle of Imperial Burgundy was
broken off the bows by Princess Mary
while christening the battleship Rodney,
which was launched at Birkenhead on
December 18th.

It carries nine sixteen-inch guns and
cost £7,000,000 and with the Nelson is the
most powerful battleship in the world.
The Rodney was begun in 1922, and she
is one of the largest ships. She was de-
signed by Sir Eustace D'Eyncourt, when
he was Director of Naval Supplies.

The Rodney is notable for the concen-
tration of her armour in triple turrets.
Princess Mary was saluted by the sirens
of a hundred ships as she proceeded to
the scene in a launch.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
DEFENCE CORPS.[ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. SIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 208.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Monday, 8th February, 1926.

The General Officer Commanding the
Forces in China will inspect the Hong-
kong Volunteer Defence Corps on
Monday, 8th February, 1926, on Murray
Parade ground.

Every member of the Corps (Reserve
Company included) is required to attend.
Further details will be issued later.

MUSKETRY.

Stonecutters Range is allotted as fol-
lows:—

Sundays, 24th January, and February
7th: Reserve Company.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. G. K. Hall-
Brutton.

Sunday, 31st January: Casuals for all
units.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. M. P. Con-
cannon, M.C.

The 1925 season will then be complet-
ed.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The Miniature Range at Corps Head-
quarters is at the disposal of the Artil-
lery Company on Tuesdays, 19th and
26th January, 1926, at 5.30 a.m. for
musketry practice. Dress: Mufti.

M.I. AND ARMoured CAR COS.

The Miniature Range at Corps Head-
quarters is at the disposal of the M.I.
and Armoured Car Companies at 5.30
p.m. on Mondays, 18th and 25th January,
1926. Dress: Mufti.

RESERVE COMPANY.

The Musketry Course arranged for
Sunday, 17th January, is cancelled, owing
to the Stonecutters Range not being
available.

PROMOTION.

No. 342 Corp. R. Bell, No. 7 (City)
Platoon, is promoted to Sergeant, as from 12th
January, 1926.

TRANSFER.

No. 578 Pte. J. M. Walker, No. 7
Platoon, is permitted to transfer to the
Reserve Company, as from 13th January,
1926.

LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. J. Noorie Owen, Armoured
Car Company, is granted 10 months' leave
from 1st February, 1926, to 30th
November, 1926.

No. 299 Lee-Corpl. A. Mair, No. 6
Platoon, is granted 9 months' leave from
13th January, 1926, to 12th October,
1926.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following are permitted to resign
from the Corps:—

No. 936 Pte. J. E. Montalto, No. 4
Platoon, as from 31st December,
1925.

No. 51 Pte. D. J. Brown, Reserve Co.,
as from 31st December, 1925.

No. 494 Lee-Corpl. L. H. Kearney, M.I.
Co., as from 12th January, 1926.

No. 533 Pte. C. L. Oliphant, M.I. Co.,
as from 20th January, 1926.

No. 23 Pte. T. Oliphant, Res. Scot. Co.,
as from 15th January, 1926.

L. D. JOLL, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1926.

CHINA INDEMNITY FUNDS.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

APPOINTED.

CHINESE MEMBERS YET TO BE

NOMINATED.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO WORK ON THE SPOT.

Under the China Indemnity Applica-
tion Act passed last year a Statutory
Committee was to be set up to advise
the Foreign Secretary as to the best use
of the indemnity funds for the mutual
interests of Britain and China. The Com-
mittee was to consist of 11 persons, of
whom at least one was to be a woman
and two were to be Chinese. The British
members of the Committee have been
nominated and the Chinese members, who
will be persons connected with educa-
tional and cultural work, are in course of
being appointed. A vacancy has been
created by the lamented death of Sir John
Jordan and it has been decided to fill
this by the appointment of a third
Chinese member.

The British members of the Committee
are as follows:—
Earl Buxton (chairman), former Liberal
Minister and Governor-General of South
Africa from 1914 to 1920.

Viscount Wilmington, who has been
Governor of Bombay and of Madras;

Sir Charles Adair, Chairman of the
London Committee of the Hongkong &
Shanghai Bank.

Sir William Clark, Comptroller-General
of the Department of Overseas Trade;

Sir Christopher Needham, Governor of
Manchester University and former direc-
tor of the Manchester Chamber of Com-
merce, nominated by the Board of Trade;

Professor Southill, Professor of Chinese
at Oxford University;

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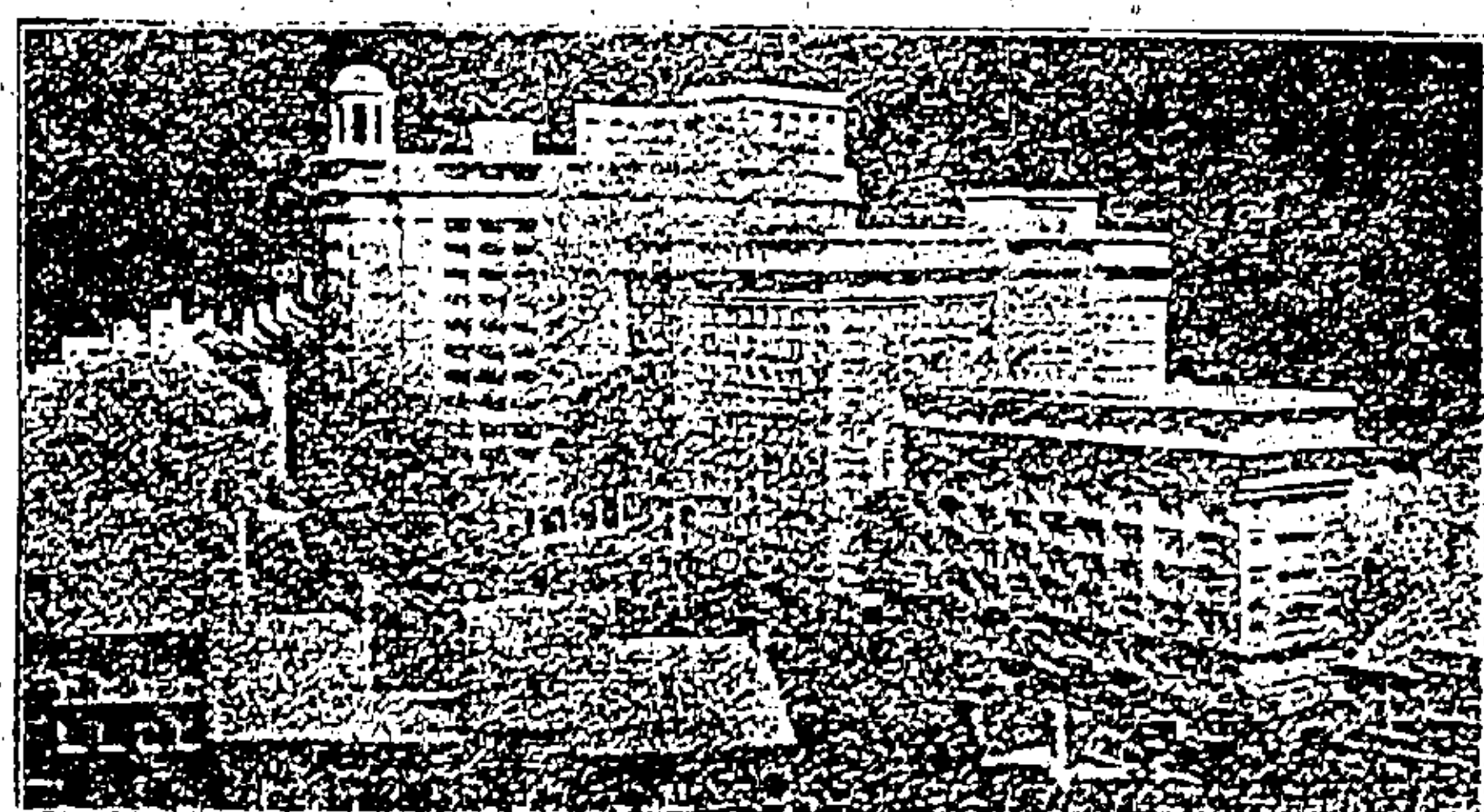
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JANUARY 14TH, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	\$1,050 buy.
Do. London	\$125 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$21 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$250 nom.
Do. O.	\$215 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$29 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$35 nom.
Chartered Insurance	\$500 buy.
China Underwriters	\$21 nom.
North China Insurance	\$145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$253 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$185 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$800 sel.
Dongjias	\$31 sel.
H.K. U. & M. Steamboats	\$24 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$44 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.)	\$35 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$74 nom.
Do. Hongkong	\$45 nom.
Shell Transport	\$9/ nom.
Star Ferries	\$50 sel.
Waterboats	\$18 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$31 sel.
Malacca Sugars	\$48 nom.
Benguet	\$150 nom.
Kuala Lumpur	\$4/ nom.
Langkat (combined)	\$14 sel.
Do. (single)	\$14 sel.
Shanghai Explorations	\$14 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$8 nom.
Ranbu	\$540 sel.
Tromah Mines	\$5/ nom.
Ural Caspian	\$/ nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$130 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$574 buy.
Hongkong	\$165 buy.
New Engineering	\$14 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$14 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotel (old)	\$3 sel.
Hongkong Lands	\$65 sel.
Hongkong Realty (c.p.)	\$5 buy.
H.K. Territorial (c.p.)	\$8 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$133 sa.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	\$10 sel.
Oriental	\$13 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$10 sel.
Amisements	\$10 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$124 nom.
Do. (old)	\$124 nom.
Do. (new)	\$4 nom.
China Buses	\$10 sel.
China Lights (combined)	\$124 sel.
Do. (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$10 sel.
China Provident (comb.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (old)	\$9 sel.
Do. (new)	\$24 buy.
Constructions	\$14 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$10 nom.
Der A. Wing (c.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$54 nom.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$30 cts. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$124 nom.
Do. (new)	\$92 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$22 buy, 22/22 sa.
Lane Crawford	\$124 nom.
Mackintosh	\$124 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$124 nom.
Do. (new) (c.p.)	\$8 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$12 sel.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales;
nom.—nominal.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT CO.

The Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of \$2 per share. This, with the interim dividend of \$2 already paid, makes \$4 in all for the year 1925.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. yesterday received a cable from Singapore advising that Rubber is now \$1.46 per lb. and giving the appended share quotations. The following dividends have been declared:—

Interim	
Kluangs	10 per cent.
Jimahs	10 per cent.
Colinsburgh	10 per cent.
Final	
Indragiris	15 per cent.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Straits	
Allenbys	\$3.70
Alor Gajahs	3.40
Ayer Moleks	3.50
Ayer Panas	15.75
Balgownies	6.00
Basetts	1.70
Bogas	2.00
Bukit Jelongs	1.50
Bukit Katils	1.75
Changkat Serdangs	11.70
Connemaras	2.00
Glencalys	3.40
Indragiris	11.50
Jerams	1.75
Jimahs	2.65
Kedahs	4.70
Kempas	10.75
Kuala Sidims	4.40
Lunas	18.50
Malaka Pindas	3.65
Malakoffs	5.05
Mendai Tekongs	1.10
Mayfields	15.00
New Serendangs	5.50
Nyalas	18.00
Pajams	15.80
Pulau Bulang	4.00
Punggors	1.85
Sandycrofts	5.25
Sendais	4.25
Sungei Bagans	5.75
Tanahs	32.50
Tanbaks	1.85
Teluk Anas	18.50
United Malaccas	3.25
Utah Simpans	5.70

"DAWN OF A NEW ERA."
MR. COSGRAVE'S MESSAGE OF HOPE.

In a statement issued to the people of Ireland last month, after the settlement of the boundary dispute, President Cosgrave says:

I believe that this Agreement, signed in the spirit of goodwill which prevailed among all the parties, lays the foundation of a new era in Irish history, an era in which North and South will make a united effort for the betterment and development of the country as a whole. I do not say that age-long problems have suddenly been solved, but I am confident that the way has been opened for their solution. I know that the carrying out of the policy inaugurated by this agreement will require patience on the part of all concerned. It will mean leaving old prejudices behind and forgetting old wrongs. I believe Ireland is on the road to success and achievement which will entitle her to an honoured place among the nations of the world. It is by leaving old controversies behind and by uniting on efforts for the good of the country as a whole that political strains will be released and political life will be evolved in which minorities do not suffer oppression, and in which every Irishman feels that he is afforded every opportunity of making his contribution through democratic institutions to the life of the people.

COPY OF SPEAKER'S CHAIR.
GIFT OF EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association is subscribing towards the cost of the Speaker's Chair to be presented to the Australian Commonwealth House of Representatives for Parliament House, Canberra, which will be opened in the middle of next year. The Chair is an exact replica of the Speaker's Chair in the House of Commons, and of the Chair presented to Canada in 1921.

The Royal Arms over the Chair will be carved from the timber from the original roof of Westminster Hall, and the arm rests are being made of timber from the warship Victory.

The Chair cost about £500 and will be completed in June in order to be presented during the meeting of the Association in Australia in September.

The meeting will be attended by sixteen delegates from the United Kingdom, eight from Canada, eight from South Africa, four from New Zealand and two from Newfoundland.

The United Kingdom delegation is expected to include Mr. Amery and Mr. J. H. Thomas.

THE SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient in their latest circular to hand say:

There is not much change in our market. However, the prices are rather firm in spite of the lack of enquiry.

The old crop paddy is nearly exhausted and the new crop is not yet very abundant.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to December 15th, 1925, is 1,368,507,502 tons against 1,068,730,918 in 1924.

We quote to-day, white Saigon rice, No. 1 25% broken round grain, Hongkong, \$7.00, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; \$20.14, per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; yen 9.50, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon: Hongkong \$6.08; 13s. 7d.; yen 9.30. For January-February shipment.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 6.10 p.m. yesterday: The anti-cyclone apparently remains unchanged to the North of Korea. A moderate monsoon may be expected along S.E. Coast of China and over the China Sea.

Local Forecast: N.E. winds; moderate fine to cloudy.

In avoiding crowds of wildly excited natives Mr. Alan Cobham, who has made a flight to Africa, slightly damaged his machine in landing at Kisumu, in Kenya.

Several thousand tons of German coal were offered in New York at 10 1/2 dollars per ton on January 12th. Dealers say that they expect to arrange regular shipments because their customers strongly object to bituminous coal, which alone has up to now generally been available.

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STAR THEATRE.

SUNDAY, January 17th
THE MERRY WIDOW.

MONDAY, January 18th
THE DOLLAR PRINCESS.

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30 ARTISTES TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL 30
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AND WILL CONTINUE TILL

SATURDAY, January 30th

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GENEROUS REDUCTIONS.

Owing to the General Trade Depression Our Stock is heavier than we usually carry at this period. In order to reduce this to normal We have in many cases made a Cut in Prices to ensure A COMPLETE CLEARANCE.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

SUCCESS FOR THE VISITORS.

Kowloon Cricket Club entertained the University eleven at Kowloon yesterday afternoon. The match resulted in a win for the visitors by 20 runs.

The scores were:—

KOWLOON C.C.	
A. A. Rumjaha, c. Bensley, b. Gifford	28
H. N. Balhachet, c. Bensley, b. Lyl	15
D. Laing, b. Smith	13
C. W. Lam, run out	4
A. Hoalim, c. Bavis, b. Lyl	4
E. Zimmern, b. Lyl	0
S. O. Shahabuddin, b. Lyl	0
H. Y. Loong, b.w., b. Smith	0
I. Tapina, not out	0
F. Hiptoola, b. Lyl	0
S. Hachuma, b. Lyl	7
Extras	13
Total	118

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lyl	11.3	1	41	6
Smith	9	2	24	3
Gifford	4	0	18	1
Petheram	6	1	20	0

KOWLOON C.C.

Capt. Bensley, b. Lam	10
Lieut. Hall, b. Shahabuddin	1
Capt. Parkes, c. Loong, b. Hoalim	10
B. Petheram, b. Lam	4
Capt. Walters, c. Zimmern, b. Rumjaha	31
Lieut. Smith, b. Rumjaha	10
Capt. Bavis, b. Rumjaha	0
Sgt. Gifford, b. Rumjaha	0
S. E. Green, run out	10
J. C. Lyl, b. Shahabuddin	2
J. P. Robinson, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	98

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shahabuddin	11	2	21	2
C. W. Lam	6	1	34	2
A. Hoalim	3	1	4	1
A. A. Rumjaha	7	2	19	4

FOOTBALL.

LAI WAH CUP FINAL.

The team selected to represent the Royal Navy in the final of the Lai Wah Cup competition to-morrow against the Civilians is as follows:—

L. Sea, Moodie (Hermes); L. Sta. Grindell (S.M. 1.33) and L.S. A. Wright (Hawkins); (Capt.) C. A. Willocks (Hawkins); Sgt. Hudson (Tamar), and Musn. Carpenter (Hawkins); A.B. Warren (Hermes); L. Sig. Hyde (Hawkins); E.R.A. McBryan (Bluebell); A.B. Conner (Ambruse), and P.O. Shenton (Hawkins).

Reserves: A.B. Davenport, E/Lt. Bennett, Corp. Copp and Tel. Smith. Linesman: P.O. Smythe.

THE H.K.F.A.

RESULT OF DRAW FOR PLAY IN CHALLENGE SHIELD.

A meeting of the H.K.F.A. was held last evening to make arrangements for the Challenge Shield Competition.

The draw resulted as under:—

SENIOR SHIELD.

R.A. v. Club de Recreio; East Surreys v. H.M.S. Tamar; South China v. Hongkong Police; Hongkong Club v. Kowloon.

First round to be completed by Saturday, February 27th.

First-named Club to have choice of grounds.

JUNIOR SHIELD.

First Round.

Byes:—St. Joseph's, East Surreys' Reserves, R.A. Reserves.

1. Kowloon Reserves v. South China "A."

2. Hongkong Club Reserves v. University "A."

3. University "B" v. East Surreys' Drums.

Byes:—Club de Recreio and South China "B."

To be played on Saturday, January 23rd.

Second Round.

St. Joseph's v. East Surreys' Res. R.A. Res. v. Winners of 3.

Winners of 2 v. Winners of 3. Club de Recreio v. South China "B."

Second round to be played on or before February 12th.

First-named Club to have choice of ground.

Semi-finals and finals in each division. Dates and grounds to be arranged by the Council.

A meeting of the H.K.F.A. Council followed.

HOCKEY.

NAVY WINS SIM SHIELD.

A game which decided the possession of the Sim Shield was played between the Navy and the Hongkong Hockey Club (the holders) at the U.S.L.C. ground on Wednesday evening. The Navy won by two goals to one and so secured the trophy.

The game was well contested, and at half-time the score was one all. Evans scored for the Club, and Nicholson for the Navy. In the second-half there was little to choose between either side, but (Continued on next column.)

LOCAL FLYING.

PROSPECTS OF HONGKONG AS AN AIR PORT.

Now that Mr. Hetling has been flying in Hongkong for over a week, it is of interest to record a few impressions that have been formed for the conditions and future prospects of flying in this locality.

The first fact that stands out is that any service that uses Hongkong as a port of call, must either use sea-planes or must at least have floats fitted, to allow landing to be made on the water. Even with a small Caudron bi-plane such as used on this occasion—which is able to take off and land in a smaller space than most—there is none too large a space on the Kai Tack reclamation, and in years to come it is to be presumed that this space will be built over.

As regards the air conditions, Mr. Hetling's experience is rather different to what the public has been led to suppose. Contrary to the general idea, Mr. Hetling states that he finds very little difference between flying here and flying in the tropical conditions of the Straits and Java. Furthermore, Mr. Hetling states that the configuration of the land makes no appreciable difference at all to the air conditions over Hongkong and the harbour.

To turn now to the Company's plans as far as they have been sketched out.

The Manager states that he has every hopes of his Company forming an Aerial Service for the transportation of mails and passengers whose terminus will be at Singapore. The intention is, starting from Singapore, to fly to Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, then to Hongkong and Shanghai with a northern terminus somewhere in Japan, subject to the authorities there giving the necessary permission. For the time being Manila does not come into the scheme, but may possibly be included later on.

The general conclusions formed as a result of the flights made in Hongkong are that, so far as present experience goes, there are good prospects of success for a properly organised and equipped Aerial Transport Company dealing with mails and passengers.

It should be noted by the public that Mr. Hetling will make his last flight with passengers on Tuesday next, January 19th. After that, his machine will be crated for transport to Manila.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS" E.C.

FAREWELL DINNER AT KOWLOON.

A pleasant evening was spent at the Kowloon Hotel on Wednesday, by members and supporters of H.M.S. Hawkins. Football Club, the occasion being a farewell dinner.

Following an excellent dinner, the toast "Our Captain" was proposed, and in replying, Mr. C. Wright spoke of the fine way in which the team had always pulled together, and he hoped that in the next ship he went to he might be able to get together such a team as they had in H.M.S. Hawkins.

Mr. Wright, in proposing "Our Team," said he felt honoured in being Captain of such a team, and was sorry that they were to be disbanded.

Mr. Davenport, in replying, hoped that they might all be together again. It was a great pleasure to have had such loyal support. He could assure them that the extra cheer got the extra ounce out of a team. He wished to thank all their friends for their support.

Mr. Wright proposed "Our Guests," and spoke of the keen interest of the team's supporters, and this was replied to.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Rose, in recognition of his service to the team as a committee man, was presented with a framed photograph of the team. A musical programme followed, the entertainment being contributed by the members of the company.

another goal scored by Nicholson in the early stages, proved to be the deciding factor.

The teams were:—

Club:—E. W. Hamilton; C. L. B. Becker; A. P. T. Farquharson; E. F. Stewart; E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.); Rev. E. W. L. Martin; H. Owen Hughes; A. S. Hett; W. Woodward; B. D. Evans; A. Dyer; Ball.

Navy:—Lt. Garwood; Lt. Wauchop; Lt. Emley; Lt. King; Lt. Simpson (capt.); Lt. Broome; Lt. Wilson; Lt. Nicholson; Lt. Sillitoe; Lt. Cdr. Bower; Lt. Andrews.

CLUB "A" v. UNIVERSITY "B."

The following will represent the Club "A" team against the University "B" at 5 p.m. on the Marina ground, Kowloon, to-day:—A. J. Frank; H. C. Macnamara; J. C. Middleton-Smith; D. A. Rushon; J. Weddell (capt.); W. A. Newman; J. A. H. Plummer; T. P. Sanderson; J. C. Thomson; V. Ramsey; and J. S. Forsyth.

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CHATER ROAD.

THE GREAT FIRE AT KULING.

CHINESE SETTLEMENT PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT.

The following, the N.C. Daily News says, may be regarded as in the nature of an official statement:—

Kuling, January 5th. An unbelievable disaster has overtaken the Chinese settlement at Kuling, the greater part being entirely wiped out by fire. All the large shops and business houses, the Medical Mission, Hotels and schools now are total ruins. The new Post Office withstood the fire and the Chinese Yamen opposite was only saved by the most desperate efforts. Had the latter gone, nothing could have saved the Estate property adjoining.

From the Post Office right along through West Street, up to the market, and a little beyond, not a house is standing on either side of the street. Down fourth of the way, everything is burnt up in like manner. The large new hotels and smaller houses on the new Kuling Road also are wiped out. The lower Women's Hospital building caught fire and suffered some damage, but was saved.

On the conservative estimate of a Chinese surveyor, the damage cannot be less than a million dollars. The fire originated in a tea-shop at the junction of the Kuling Road and the Main Street, and was caused by the carelessness of a servant, who is reported to have thrown a cigarette into a pile of rubbish. The fire started about 1 a.m. on Sunday morning, January 3rd. After days of calm, a wind sprang up that night and blew a small hurricane. This accounts for the large area devastated. Had there not been wind, doubtless, the fire would have been controlled after burning a few houses; now between two and three hundred of the largest houses are nothing but a heap of ruins.

Happily, there were no casualties, and special mention must be made of the Estate Police, who rendered splendid assistance and helped many to safety. The fire spread with such rapidity, and was swept from place to place so erratically by the wind, and the roads of escape were so few, that there was very little chance to save anything, a few clothes or a little bedding being all that most were able to take with them.

Emergency relief measures are being taken by both Chinese and foreigners. Urgent messages were sent to Kuling for rice, as all the food shops were burnt. The foreign committee composed of members of the Kuling Council—Messrs. Berkin, Cooper, Duff and Price—is hoped that those who have enjoyed Kuling in former years will now show their sympathy for the Chinese in their time of distress, by material assistance. Gifts large or small will be welcome. Donations may be sent to Mr. J. Berkin, Hon. Secretary, Kuling Council.

ROBBERY AT SEA.

ARMED MEN BOARD A FISHING BOAT.

While a fishing-trading boat was on its way from Kat O to Hongkong on Wednesday it was stopped and boarded by armed robbers who made off with money and other loot of a total value of \$220.

The story of the master of the fishing boat, as told to the police, is that his boat, which is of 140 piculs capacity and manned by a crew of three men, left Kat O at 1 p.m. on Tuesday for Hongkong with a cargo of dried devil fish. When off Tap Mun Bay the wind failed and he put into the Bay for the night, setting sail for Hongkong on Wednesday morning at six o'clock. About 10 a.m., when the fishing boat had proceeded to within 200 yards of Fung Head, Sai Kung, a small fishing boat containing five men, armed with two revolvers, one rifle and two daggers, appeared and ordered the fishing boat to stop. Three of the robbers came on board and forced the master and his mate to stand at the point of the revolver. They then ransacked the boat and stole \$185 in Chinese 20 cent pieces, \$24 in Hongkong 10 cent pieces, two rattan baskets containing clothing, valued at \$20, five dollars' worth of hemp rope and 88 catties of rice and dried devil fish, valued at \$20. The robbers afterwards made off in their boat in the direction of Mirs Point.

BIG ARMS HAUL.

TWELVE CHINESE CHARGED.

Twelve Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, in connection with the seizure on the s.s. *Benavon* of 63 revolvers and 3,504 rounds of ammunition.

The first eight were charged with the possession of nine revolvers and 995 rounds. Mr. D. McCallum appeared for these men and pleaded not guilty. The remaining four were charged with possession of some of the arms.

Chief Preventive Officer Clark said he discovered the arms after the men had gone ashore. They were in bags and baskets, such as comprise the usual seaman's kit. These bags, etc., were in the foreman's quarters.

With regard to the remaining four men, Inspector Murphy said there was very little evidence against them, and if more was forthcoming the Police would offer no evidence when the case was heard.

The hearing of the cases was fixed for Tuesday next.

THE BOYCOTT.

A CONTESTED SEIZURE AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A special strike picketing squad in Canton on January 11th seized a consignment of leather shipped by the Tung Sang Wo firm from Shanghai, the strikers alleging that the goods were of British origin. The leather was in 25 bales and is worth nearly \$50,000 according to one estimate. The importers are contesting the seizure. It is stated that the military "court" of the Strike Committee will soon render a decision.

A redistribution of picket stations by the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott has resulted as follows: The station at Fung Wong Kong, Honam, will have one company; Sumchun, two; Boccas Tigris, one; Wampoa, one; Kongmoon, one; Taitung, one; Yungki, one; Kwonghoi, one; Tamsui, one; Shokki, one; Chinsan, two; Yeungkong, Sinitong, and Pakhoi, one each with branch headquarters or sub-committees to deal with all questions concerning the boycott and strike.

THE KUOMINTANG AND JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang left wing in Canton has received fraternal greetings from Sun Wen University, the Hands-off-China Society, and other Soviet organisations in Moscow.

At the same time the left wing cabled to Moscow and Kuomintang organisations overseas repudiating the actions of the Central Executive Committee of the party in Peking, asserting that the North China faction is receiving support from the Japanese.

On January 13th, the Kuomintang staged a public demonstration in Canton against the Japanese military invasion in Manchuria.

THE PRICE OF KEROSENE.

OUTCRY AGAINST THE KUOMINTANG MONOPOLY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The inhabitants of Yeungkong, in Southern Kwangtung, are protesting against the Kuomintang oil monopoly, for since its inauguration the price of kerosene has risen from \$7.50 to nearly \$17 a case, and for lower grade products to \$15 per case. Kerosene oil may be had at Kwang-cho-wan (French leased territory) nearby for \$6 or \$7 at most. On January 7th, more than a thousand persons gathered in front of the Yan Wo Company, the syndicate holding the monopoly, clamouring for a reduction of the fixed price.

YESTERDAY'S ECLIPSE.

Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, issued the following statement last evening in connection with the partial eclipse of the sun:

The first contact occurred at 14h. 59m. 27s. and the last contact at 15h. 58m. 17s. The latter was observed through thin cloud.

One large spot, about the same diameter as the earth was seen in the sun's disc, also two groups of spots, one about 100,000 miles in extent.

One spot in the second group was eclipsed by the moon at 15h. 45m. 7s. and re-appeared at 15h. 36m. 38s.

The magnitude of the eclipse was 0.43, which means that a little less than 1/2 of the sun's disc was eclipsed at the greatest phase.

The magnetic declination decreased 0.5 from 14h. 58m. to 15h. 4m.; remained stationary till 15h. 15m.; and then increased 0.2 by 15h. 18m.

It then decreased 0.7 by 15h. 3m. remained stationary till 15h. 36m. and then increased 0.5 by 15h. 42m.; remaining stationary till 15h. 50m.; then decreasing 1.0 by 15h. 23m. It remained stationary till 15h. 40m., and then increased 0.7 by 15h. 5m.

The barograph and thermograph gave normal traces.

OBITUARY.

MR. ERIC M. ROSS.

The news of the death of Mr. Eric Munroe Ross, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, comes as a great shock to his friends for when he passed through Hongkong a month ago on his way home on leave from Shanghai on board the P. & O. *Moray*, he appeared to be in the best of health. His unexpected death at sea followed upon an attack of influenza.

The late Mr. Ross had been connected with the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, since 1902, and had been a partner since 1918. He was in Hongkong for a short time after the death of Mr. A. B. Lowe. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and his popularity at Shanghai is indicated by the fact that for a number of years he had been Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Club.

The late Mr. Ross was about 40 years of age.

THE ATHERLEY TRIAL.

A JURY OF SIX.

CASE FURTHER ADJOURNED AFTER MORNING SITTING.

When the Atherton trial re-opened before Sir Henry Gollan, the Chief Justice, yesterday, Mr. P. M. N. da Silva, the foreman of the jury, was again absent, and His Lordship said that the case would go on without him.

His Lordship intimated that Mr. da Silva was unable to attend further, and after stating that he was empowered under Section 22 of the Jurors' Ordinance, 1887, to carry on a trial with the remaining members of the jury, the jury-men appointed another foreman and the case proceeded.

Mr. Jenkin continued his cross-examination of accused. Questioned with regard to allegations made by the defence that the errors in the account books were forgeries, accused said that he was quite prepared to agree that they were errors. He, however, held that an alteration in the Chinese cash book had been forged.

Mr. Jenkin: Until October 25th you thought that the matter was solely between the compradore and you?—Yes.

When Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Kelly were there, were instructions given that all outstanding debts should be collected?—No.

Accused agreed that they had discussed whether the business should be closed down. He was handed a document, and Mr. Jenkin asked him whether he suggested that the Company's chop had been put on after his arrest. Accused said that he did not know.

Mr. Jenkin: Will you venture to state that this chop was falsely put on over your signature? You must recollect that you said that when the compradore found himself in difficulty in October, 1925, he turned the debts into cash?—Yes, I see that.

Tell us what you did with the receipt for \$13,000 which was put before you?—The cashier brought it into my office. I had discussed the matter previously with the compradore. I signed the receipt, but the word "received" was not on it then. The amount was for I.O.U.'s and O.K.'d bills.

Did you sign any other document?—No.

SIX SEALED ENVELOPES. Replying to another question, accused said that in writing his signature he used a fountain pen and Stephen's blue-black ink. The fountain pen was in his home at Kowloon.

Mr. Jenkin then asked accused to write down a long list of figures, dictated to him, and he was also requested to total them. Having done so, he said that the figures aggregated \$13,149.34.

Mr. Jenkin then produced six sealed envelopes, the covers of which were slightly cut in the centre. In these spaces there were written figures. Counsel told his Lordship that he would hand the envelopes to the accused and ask him whether the figures were his own. He would then open them. The envelopes were marked R.V.A. 1 to 6.

Counsel: I am handing you R.V.A. 2. Are those your figures?—Yes.

Now take R.V.A. 1.—These are not mine.

Counsel then opened the envelope in the presence of the jury and Mr. Zeilyn. He then handed a document which had been taken from the envelope to accused.

You will see there your initials, the sentence "Chau please cover Ex." Are they your initials and figures?—That is so. They are my initials, but the figures are not mine.

Here's R.V.A. 6 are they your figures?—They are not.

It is a curious document is it not?—I don't understand it.

Counsel (opening the envelope, and handing him the document): Do the figures embarrass you now? And are those your initials?—The figures look like mine, and the initials too, but I can't really say that they are any one else's.—Mrs. Atherton can also write my initials.

Come come, don't drag your wife into it. It is a document dated October, and Mrs. Atherton wasn't here then?—No, I know, but I was only explaining.

Now take R.V.A. 2. Are those your figures and is the document in your handwriting?—Yes.

Handed documents R.V.A. 3, R.V.A. 5 and R.V.A. 4 he agreed that the first and third contained his figures and his handwriting, but with regard to the other he said the figures were not his.

Counsel: Do you remember that you said that on May 28th you drew a cheque to repay I.O.U.'s and O.K.'d bills; and do you remember that I put it to you that it was for monies previously misappropriated by you?—Yes, I remember.

On May 28th and 29th was not this amount paid into your private account?—That is not so.

Well, we shall see, when we look into your banking account. On May 28th arrangements were made by you to repay certain O.K.'d bills?—Yes.

Tell me what that calculation was?—I don't know.

(Continued on next column.)

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

SHAREHOLDERS AND THEIR PROPERTY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railroad (Kwangtung Section) are beginning to take steps to reclaim their property from the Kuomintang which has been in control of the line for the last three years. It was recognised that military movements necessitated that all lines of communications should be under the control of the Government, but now that the military operations along the line are apparently at an end, many shareholders consider the time has arrived for the Kuomintang to return the line, now much damaged to its owners.

CANTON'S NAVAL EXPENSES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Comrade Semionoff, commanding the Navy in Canton waters, in his report to the Kuomintang Party now in conference in Canton, asks for the naval expenses to be not less than \$300,000 a month. He also suggests that future supplies for the Navy should be purchased from Russia, if possible.

TOMB OF THE LATE DR. SUN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in a report to the left wing of the Kuomintang now holding its second national conference in Canton, says that his father's tomb in Nanking, when completed, will occupy more than 6,000 *mu* of land and cost Ts. 900,000. The work will require 14 months. He is asking the Kuomintang and the Canton Government to make an early appropriation of funds so as to enable the memorial to their late chief to be constructed as soon as possible.

Is it not queer that the amount of the 5 items totalled come to the exact amount of your cheque?—No. I don't know what the calculation is.

If your case is the true one, no such calculation would be required?—No.

NO CARBON COPIES KEPT.

On being handed a document, he said that he believed it was triplicated. He did not know whether all the deposit slips in the office were duplicated. Further pressed, he said he had no use for carbon copies in the office. If there were any, they had been kept in the Compradore Department.

Mr. Jenkin: If I say that a number which I am going to produce came from the office records, will you dispute it?—I cannot.

On March 24th, 1924, nothing was paid into the Company's banking account, there would be no deposit slips for that day?—There would be none.

I open R.V.A. 4, which purports to be a carbon slip. On March 21st and 25th inclusive no money was paid into the Company's account?—No.

And no deposit slips would be necessary?—No.

Then how do you account for the carbon copy of a deposit slip for March 25th?—I cannot account for it.

He denied that he had signed the original, because he had received the amount paid into his own bank. He also denied signing the original of a deposit slip amounting to \$1,641.

MR. JENKIN'S DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Jenkin requested accused to write his signature six times. Counsel then stamped the Company's chop above the signature. Atherton was then asked again to write his signature, this time superimposed on the Company's chop. This done, Mr. Jenkin said that when a chop was first put on and the name signed afterwards, the ink of the pen would run into that of the chop. On the other hand, if a chop was superimposed on a signature there would be no intermingling.

Mr. Atherton had stated that the Company's chop had been put on after he had signed the documents.

Mr. Zeilyn objected and said that it appeared to him that Counsel was giving expert evidence.

His Lord said that it was simply a demonstration.

Mr. Jenkin then produced a magnifying glass and a microscope and examined the signatures. He then handed the documents to Atherton who examined them with a magnifying glass, accused said that he could not see any difference.

Counsel continued to examine accused in respect of a receipt which he admitted signing but with regard to which he had stated that the chop was placed over his signature.

Accused denied ever having seen the particular receipt from the day he had signed it. He agreed that Mr. Kelly had asked to see it, but the compradore could not produce it at the time. He agreed that Mr. Kelly had him arrested.

Asked why he had not stated in the Police Court that the document was forged, he said he had been advised by Mr. Hind, his solicitor, to reserve his statement.

Mr. Jenkin produced another slip, and accused said that he had never seen it.

At the time interval Mr. Jenkin said that he had almost reached the end of his cross-examination.

Mr. Zeilyn informed his Lordship that he did not feel well enough to take the responsibility of the re-examination that afternoon.

The case was thereupon adjourned until this morning.

THE PASSPORT CASE.

ALLEGED DUPING OF CHINESE BY PERUVIAN.

Augusto Gonzales, alias Chan Mo Lan, a Peruvian, who is alleged to have duped a number of local Chinese by supplying them with false passports which it is stated, they were informed, would secure them admittance to the United States, appeared on remand before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Evidence given at the previous hearing alleged that defendant entered into various agreements to supply passports to the complainants which would admit them into the United States of America. Various sums are said to have been agreed upon which complainants were to pay to defendant for the passports, and deposits were made, the balances to be paid after the complainants had entered the States. One complainant reached there and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to gain admittance to the States on a false passport. Another Chinese is still serving a term of five years.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who is for the defence, cross-examined Yeung Yan Cho, who gave evidence at the last hearing as to arranging with the defendant to supply passports to his sons and other Chinese who wished to go to the States. Witness stated that money was paid through him by the complainants and in respect of his sons to defendant.

In answer to Mr. d'Almada, witness said it was his ambition ten years ago to send his sons to the United States. He knew it was necessary to acquire passports for them to go there and that they could only be obtained through the American Consulate. He knew defendant was not a member of the American Consulate. Defendant never represented to witness that he was a member of the American Consulate. Defendant told him that the Philippine Islands were American territory and that nationalisation papers could be issued there which would do for the States. He believed defendant. At no time had witness received nationalisation papers for his son, Yeung Kee. Witness was not going to get anything out of the transactions; all defendant promised him was to give him a cup of tea if he succeeded.

Man Fei (the man who was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for trying to obtain entry to the States on a false passport) gave evidence as to entering into an agreement with defendant for a passport which would guarantee his entry into America. He agreed to pay defendant \$1,800, but if he was refused entry to the States he was to have the money back. He paid sums on account.

At this juncture, His Worship adjourned the case until Monday afternoon.

JUSTICE WILL OUT.

CHINESE COOLIE SENTENCED FOR FORMER CRIME.

Arrested two years after the alleged offence took place, Chan Yam, a coolie previously employed at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with doing grievous bodily harm to another coolie, Ip Fuk, by stabbing him at Quarry Bay on January 15th, 1924.

Previous evidence showed that a quarrel, which led to a general fight between defendant and complainant took place at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery on January 12th, 1924, where both men were employed as packers. Later, it was alleged that defendant followed complainant and stabbed him in the back. As a result of the wound he received, complainant received treatment in hospital for about three weeks.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who was for the defence, pleaded guilty on behalf of defendant and said that after the fight several men were arrested and in one instance Mr. J. R. Wood (now Mr. Justice Wood) imposed a fine of \$25. The victim in that case was in hospital. It was admitted in this case that complainant had been stabbed, and it was only a question as to whether the defendant was actually the man who committed the crime.

After hearing further evidence for the defence, His Worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY JARDINE'S AND MUSTARD AND CO.

A novel demonstration of fire extinguishing took place on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday evening.

Jardine's Engineering Corporation and Mustard and Co. have tendered for supplying fire extinguishers to the Hongkong Club, and the demonstration was for the purpose of proving the efficacy of each extinguisher.

The first performance was that of Jardine's "Fire Suda" extinguisher. A pan was filled with packing shavings and firewood, and saturated with petrol. It was then set alight and two men played the fire suds on it. The blaze was extinguished in a minute and a half.

Mustard and Co.'s extinguisher was Phoenice. "Foam Type," capacity 2 gallons. The pan in which the packing shavings, wood, and petrol were put, was double the size of the other. The blaze was extinguished in 1 min. 35 secs.

A large number of spectators watched the demonstrations.

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CABLES

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COAL COMMISSION.

FAR-REACHING PLANS FOR REORGANISATION.

UTILITY NOT EXTRACTION.

LONDON, January 14th.

Far-reaching plans for the reorganisation and development of the mining industry, and the creation of a national power and transport system, prepared by the joint committee (representing the whole of the labour movement) have been submitted to the Coal Commission.

It involves the nationalisation of minerals and collieries and the transformation of the industry from a coal-extracting to a coal-utilising industry, the manufacturing of electricity on a large scale and dealing with numerous by-products. It also covers the formation of a power and transport commission, representing all interests including workers and consumers to co-ordinate efforts throughout the country. The proposals, which are complete in details, include the expropriation of the present owners by means of stock issued to each vendor, the amount to be based on the present market price of the holdings, while capital expenditure will be provided by a special coal development loan, redeemable at a fixed date.

EARLIER CABLES.

COST OF COAL.

LONDON, January 13th.

At the resumption of the proceedings of the Coal Commission, Mr. Evan Williams, cross-examined by Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, said that he regarded the payment of six millions sterling yearly as royalty to owners equally justifiable as the payment of pit wood. He refused to consider reducing the payment or nationalising the royalties.

He denied that the miners were paid a miserable wage. He said that the owners did not desire to weaken or interfere with the Miners' Federation, but they refused to negotiate for a national agreement. He emphatically declared that there would be no real prosperity in the country until railway costs were brought down.

DR. LUTHER'S TASK.

INVITED TO FORM NEW GERMAN CABINET.

CONSERVATIVES CHAGRINED.

BERLIN, January 13th.

Though Dr. Luther's prospects of forming a Cabinet of the middle parties are considered bright, in view of the certainty of support from the Centreists, Democrats, and People's Party, his Government is not expected to command a majority in the Reichstag, but be dependent on the Socialists and German Nationalists as occasion arises.

It is universally anticipated that Herr Stresemann will remain at the Foreign Ministry. Ex-Chancellor Marx is mentioned for the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

CONSERVATIVES CHAGRINED.

The Conservative Parties are chagrined at the refusal of the Socialists to join the Coalition as they calculated that the Socialists, if they entered the Government, would be unable to join the popular movement for a referendum on the question of the expropriation of ruling princes. The possibility of such a referendum is disquieting to the Conservatives who fear a blow to the whole monarchical principle in Germany if the referendum proved anti-dynastic.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

RAPALLO, January 13th.

To-day's bulletin states that Sir Austen Chamberlain continues to improve and his general condition is satisfactory. Failing unexpected complications the further outlook is decidedly favourable.

M. BRIAND'S DILEMMA.

PARIS, January 13th.

Parliament will reopen in an atmosphere of confusion. The condition laid down by the Socialist Party Congress (not to join the Government unless they were given a majority of the portfolios) and the decision of the Radical Socialists to reject M. Doumer's finance proposals have made the likelihood of M. Briand securing a majority in the Chamber of Deputies very doubtful.

It is expected that M. Briand will defer submitting the financial proposals whilst he will attempt to rush through an Electoral Bill abolishing the so-called proportional representation and restoring the single-member constituency system with a view to the dissolution of Parliament.

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MELBOURNE, January 13th.

At the opening of the Federal Parliament Lord Stenhouse, Governor-General of Australia, in his speech, said that acting on the people's mandate the Government would submit a proposal forbidding the establishment of associations whose object was to create forcible disturbances or overthrow constitutional Government. It would also introduce legislation dealing with unjustifiable interference with the transport of goods and passengers.

Arrangement would be made for the transfer of the seat of Government to Canberra early in 1927.

The Government proposed to extend to other industries the control of overseas marketing which had proved so beneficial for dairy produce and dried fruits.

WIRELESS STRIKE.
OVER SEVEN HUNDRED SHIPS WITHOUT OPERATORS.

LONDON, January 13th.

There are over seven hundred vessels at present at sea without wireless operators, and fifteen hundred operators have joined the strike according to an official of the Wireless Operators' Union, who is hopeful of raising the question of the strike when Parliament reassembles on February 2nd.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

FROST IMPEDS REPAIRS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

A north-east wind is facilitating the drainage of the floods into the sea. The Ysel is rushing into the Zuidersee like a water fall. The movement of water is preventing it from freezing, but frost is greatly impeding dyke repairs.

The ex-Kaiser's wife has purchased a large quantity of woollen underwear for distribution amongst the flood victims.

ALLEGED BURGLAR.

ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH FORGED NOTES.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

The recent arrest in Rotterdam of a man who was attempting to cash forged ten-florin notes has been followed by the capture of a confederate at Nijmegen, where the Police discovered a complete counterfeiters' installation.

The man arrested at Nijmegen is alleged to be a notorious German house-breaker.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS OF PLAY IN F.A. CUP.

LONDON, January 13th.

Replays in round 3 (proper) of the F.A. Cup resulted:—
Arsenal, 1; Wolverhampton, 0.
Manchester City, 4; Corinthians, 0.
Burnley, 0; Cardiff, 2.
Liverpool, 1; Southampton, 0.
Preston, 1; Derby, 1, after extra time.

In round 4 on January 30th the winners are paired as follows:—
Arsenal receive Blackburn or Preston.
Crystal Palace are at home to Chelsea.
Manchester City play on their own ground, Huddersfield, the league champions.
Cardiff receive Newcastle.
Liverpool visit Everton or Fulham.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

League matches resulted:—
Division III. (South):
Bournemouth, 1; Bristol City, 1.
Division IV. (South):
Hibernians, 4; Morton, 1.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WORLD RUBBER SUPPLY.

SHORTAGE PREDICTED WITHIN FOUR YEARS.

WASHINGTON, January 13th.

A world rubber shortage by 1930 is the forecast made by Mr. Palmerton, Chief of the Rubber Division of the United States Department of Commerce.

In giving evidence before the Congressional Rubber Investigation Committee, Mr. Palmerton estimated that in 1930 there would be a shortage of 37,000 tons, and the United States needed from a million to a million and a quarter acres of rubber to meet her requirements by 1930.

NEW RUBBER CORPORATION.

NEW YORK, January 14th.

The Automobile Chamber of Commerce is appealing for immediate subscriptions from motor-car companies to provide capital for a new American Motor Rubber Corporation. The committee announces that it has received offers of plantations in Brazil, Ceylon, Kenya, Colombia and Cuba.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE BASE.

BIG FLOATING DOCK TO BE PURCHASED.

FOR 50,000 TON SHIPS.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Daily News learns that the Admiralty is negotiating with several of the principal shipbuilders, regarding the construction of a floating dock for Singapore. It must be capable of lifting a ship of 50,000 tons.

(Continued on next column.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BOXING AT HOME.

BIG PURSE OFFERED FOR WELTER-WEIGHT BOUT.

MR. KEARNS WANTS MORE.

NEW YORK, January 13th.

Replying to the offer of a purse of \$14,000, made by Mr. David Smith of Aberdeen for a fight at Edinburgh between Micky Walker of America and Tommy Milligan of Scotland, for the world's welter-weight boxing championship, Mr. Jack Kearns (manager for Micky Walker) has announced that he has requested a purse of \$100,000.

The opinion, however, prevailed that most likely terms will be satisfactorily arranged.

MINE DISASTER IN U.S.

ONE HUNDRED ENTOMBED IN WILBURTON COLLIERY.

WILBURTON, OKLA., January 13th.

A hundred miners are entombed as the result of a terrific explosion in a coal mine this morning.

There is little hope of their rescue. The force of the explosion was so great that timber was blown up from the bottom of the pit shaft.

ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

A rescue party, equipped with gas helmets, is attempting to reach the entombed men through an air shaft which is still open.

It is reported that some of the victims have spoken to the rescuers through the shaft.

EIGHT NEGROES SAVED.

LATER.

Eight of the entombed men have been extricated alive. They are all negroes. There is little hope that their comrades have survived.

LATEST CABLES.

HOPE IS ABANDONED.

WILBURTON, January 14th.

Sixty-five bodies have been so far recovered from yesterday's mine explosion. Hope has been abandoned of finding any of the entombed men alive.

RULE BY FORCE.

JAPANESE VIEW OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

NOW FIRMLY SEATED.

TOKYO, January 14th.

Mr. Kawakami (Government Adviser to the Japanese delegation dealing with Saghalien negotiations), who returned from Moscow recently, has been interviewed by Reuter.

Mr. Kawakami expressed the opinion that the Soviet is firmly seated as there is no Opposition Party to oppose the Communists, the Army and the Cheka. These three rule the country by force.

Though conditions in the chief towns have much improved, since Mr. Kawakami's visit three years ago, he considers the people are generally underfed and thinks that the main obstacle to complete restoration is due to the economic policy, which makes individual trade impossible. Thereby it is frightening off foreign business men in greater proportion.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Discussing Russo-Japanese relations, Mr. Kawakami stated that signs of improvement were visible, though mutual lack of knowledge tends to hinder and the Russians are convinced that the despatch of troops to Manchuria by Japan last month was purposed to help Chang Tso Lin.

SAGHALIEN NEGOTIATIONS.

With regard to the Saghalien negotiations, though Mr. Kawakami would not definitely commit himself, it is understood that the Japanese Government, for political reasons, induced the delegates to sign an Agreement against their will, as the delegates considered Russia's terms would render the undertaking impractical commercially.

It is understood that the delegates expected the negotiations to be much longer extended; but for home consumption, the Government wanted something tangible for compensation over the Nikolayevsk affair as soon as possible; whilst the Soviet hopes that a swift conclusion will react favourably upon America.

OF MINOR IMPORTANCE.

It is understood that in reality the Japanese Government regards the Saghalien negotiations of minor importance except as a stepping-stone to closer trade relations generally; though, owing to the Soviet economic policy of high taxes, it is anticipated relations will be difficult to establish.

It is understood that Mr. Kawakami fears that the Russo-Japanese fishery and forestry negotiations are likely to experience greater difficulties; and, like the Saghalien Treaty, the terms of the original basic treaty (concluded in Peking a year ago) are far too general, owing to the fact that no commercial experts were present.

MURDER AND PEKING.

CHANG'S ALLEGED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

RUMOUR NOW DENIED.

TOKYO, January 14th.

A message from Mukden states that the report of Chang Tso Lin's alleged declaration of independence is not true. It is considered the mistake originated by the Proclamation, suspending all relations with Peking pending the establishment of a stable Government.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

NEW CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME.

The new contributory pension scheme for widows and orphans came into operation at home at the beginning of this month. The number of existing widows in England entitled to the benefit has been estimated at 160,000 and 72 per cent. of that number have submitted claims. The number of orphans has been put at 22,000 and about 8,500 claims have been received, the small proportion in this case being due to the fact that many of the large institutions have not yet put in particulars. The number of widows and orphans in Scotland was put at 22,500 of whom 19,000 have claimed and in Wales at 14,000 of whom nearly 11,000 have claimed. The claims are being examined by the Ministry of Health.

LAST NIGHT'S BOXING.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPION OF THE COLONY.

GARDNER WINS TITLE.

[BY C. D. FORD.]

The H.K.B.A. tournament at the Theatre Royal last night was a distinct success. The audience was large, considering that it was a mid-week event, and all the contests were clean and vigorous.

A.B. Gardner, H.M.S. *Hermes*, defeated Drummer Bowles, East Surreys, and so won the featherweight championship of the Colony and the Scott Harston Belt. Signalman Rogers, threw out a challenge to the winner.

A.B. Ewin, H.M.S. *Hermes*, had a none too difficult task in defeating A.B. Pearce, H.M.S. *Hawkins*, over ten rounds. A.B. Morrell, H.M.S. *Hawkins*, challenged the winner to a fifteen-round bout.

A feature of the evening was the game fight which Cpl. Choules, East Surreys, put up against Harry Major.

Details follow:—

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Drummer Bowles, 1st Batt., East Surreys, met A.B. Gardner, H.M.S. *Hermes*, over fifteen rounds for the Featherweight Championship of the Colony and the Scott Harston Belt. Gardner weighed in at 124 lbs. and Bowles at 123 lbs.

Round 1.—Gardner led with his left and Bowles, trying to get into close quarters, missed twice. There was little between the men, but Gardner took the round by virtue of his left leads.

Round 2.—Gardner again did most of the attacking and landed oftener. Bowles was wary and not forcing the fight.

Round 3.—Both men hit out with both hands. Gardner was the more sure. Bowles could not get his right into play as he intended.

Round 4.—At the beginning, Bowles was conspicuous with left jabs, but before the round ended, Gardner too played his left efficaciously.

Round 5.—This was Gardner's round. Again he used his neat left to good effect on Bowles' face.

Round 6.—This again went to Gardner. He shot across his right occasionally and still played his left advantageously.

Round 7.—The exchanges were fairly even. Bowles showed improvement.

Round 8.—Gardner began strongly, but Bowles forced the fighting before the round ended.

Round 9.—Bowles got this round easily. He got two forcing rights home to the jaw and seldom missed with his left leads.

Round 10.—This round was fairly even. Bowles was superior in the opening stages, but Gardner improved as the round ended.

Round 11.—Bowles was narrowly ahead. Gardner's defence seemed more certain and Bowles had difficulty in penetrating it.

Round 12.—Gardner showed much agility and the Drummer could not get under his guard. In the in-fighting Bowles was superior. But Gardner boxed all the time.

Round 13.—There was little between the men in this round. But Gardner seemed to be fighting well within himself.

Round 14.—Gardner again had the advantage.

Round 15.—Bowles won the round narrowly.

THE MINOR EVENTS.

The other bouts were:—

THOMPSON AND GRAY.

Stoker Thompson (153 lbs.), H.M.S. *Amberose*, and A.B. Gray (152 lbs.), H.M.S. *Troquois*, met in a middleweight contest. Gray had a lightning left which often in the early stages found Thompson's jaw, but the *Amberose* man as the fight progressed learnt to avoid it. He boxed in with right and lefts to the jaw and body. He was the more vigorous fighter. Both men tired in the fourth round and missed occasionally. Thompson increased his lead in the fifth round, by virtue of the surety of his hitting.

Thompson began the last round vigorously and sent his man to the boards three times. Gray rose on each occasion, but he could not fight back. He was sent to his knees, and rose only to be knocked out with a swift right to the jaw.

PEMBERTON AND BROWN.

Stoker Pemberton (130 lbs.), H.M.S. *Marazion*, met Stoker Brown (134 lbs.), H.M.S. *Hawkins*, in a lightweight contest. From the beginning Brown was the stronger. Pemberton led nicely with his left in the early stages, but Brown, though having little scientific knowledge, delivered heavy body blows which weakened his opponent. Pemberton, however, did well, and attacked in the third round. Pemberton got his left home to the jaw frequently in the fourth round, but Brown appeared little affected. Brown was bent on fighting and Pemberton on boxing. In the fifth round the *Marazion* man tired, and Brown at close quarters had the better of matters. Brown began the last round vigorously but Pemberton used his left in good style. Pemberton won.

(Continued on next column.)

A MINIATURE PIRATE CRAFT.

SAMPAK STEALER'S EXPLOITS.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese pleaded guilty to having stolen a sampak, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

It was stated that the craft belonged to a Shaikwan fisherman, and defendant had made a trip around the stationary junks in the harbour. The owner of one junk was accused when accused was decamping with two jackets which he had found on board. Another sampak gave chase, and defendant seeing that he was being overtaken jumped overboard and swam ashore, where he was arrested.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

ALTERNATIVE NAMES.

The list of names suggested to describe artificial silk is imposing:—Lampros, Silver thread, Silver yarn, Silveren, Glossamer, Siltax, Samark, Lucelloe, Lucelle, Markand, Soledant, Raysham, Rysee, Artine, Filosine, Cos, Liss, Silken, Sillette, Kils, Radiant, Lustroge, Gliss, Lampose.

Commenting on this list a writer in a London paper remarks:—"Soedisant" is a pun, "Raysham" is Hindustani ("resham"), and "Siltax" has a controversial tinge which is the more curious as it was invented before Mr. Churchill went to the Treasury. Public taste in these matters is very capricious, and as a rule it will not have manufactured words. The only way to pass a new word of this kind into the language is to attach it to an article which the public must buy, giving them no alternative. In this case there is an alternative—"artificial silk"—which has been in use some years, and the chances are that we shall go on using it.

TAX AND EARNINGS.

LORD BRADBURY'S VIEW.

Giving evidence before Lord Colwyn's Committee on the National Debt and the Incidence of Existing Taxation in London, Lord Bradbury said he favoured a fixed debt charge of the amount of the present provision for the service of the debt for a period of ten years. At the end of that period the amount might be revised, to say the least interest charge, plus £100,000,000 which would operate as a cumulative sinking fund. He would not increase taxation in order to accelerate repayment beyond this point. He favoured a severe restriction of expenditure, but he would devote the resultant saving to relief of taxation rather than to increasing the Sinking Fund.

Speaking of income-tax, he said that in practice he would substantially increase the allowances for earned income, depreciation, and wasting assets, and grant allowances for new capital invested in business, whether by capitalisation of profits or by introduction from without. The cost of these concessions would have to be met by raising the basic rate of tax and possibly by a further increase of death duties.

MAJOR AND CHOULES.

In a featherweight bout, H. Major, Hongkong (124 lbs.), met Cpl. Choules, 1st East Surreys (134 lbs.). Choules went down from a nasty right in the first round, but rose and fought back well. Choules was very vigorous in the second round, but he was again sent to his knees from a right to the jaw. In the third round Choules went down twice, but was wonderfully game. The gong saved him from further punishment. Once again, with a straight right over the eye Choules went down, but quickly rose, and managed to last the round. When he came up for the fifth round his left eye was badly swollen. Major failed to mark him in this round. The last round was unexciting. Major won, but Choules put up a game fight.

EWIN AND PEARCE.

In a ten-round middleweight bout A.B. Ewin, H.M.S. *Hermes*, the welter-weight champion of the Colony (155 lbs.), met A.B. Pearce, H.M.S. *Hawkins* (157 lbs.). The real fight did not commence until the second round, when Ewin sent Pearce to his knees, and later shook him with a jolting right. Ewin led easily with his left in the third round, and was apparently fighting easily. A fierce fourth round saw Ewin not immune from Pearce's rights to the body. Ewin, however, on two occasions got home vicious rights to the jaw. Pearce improved in the fifth round. The sixth round was fiercely contested and though Ewin still maintained his superiority he missed on more than one occasion. In the seventh and eighth rounds Pearce never flinched, but the ninth round saw him very much weakened. Ewin showed in right jolts to the jaw and body. Ewin did much as he liked in the last round, but Pearce had been very game throughout. Ewin won.

BAKER AND MORRELL.

L.S. Baker, H.M.S. *Hermes* (135 lbs.) was matched with Leading Stoker Morrell, H.M.S. *Hawkins* (147 lbs.) in a six-round catchweight contest. Morrell forced the pace from the beginning and heavily punished his man. Baker wanted to keep out, but Morrell kept him going. He was badly shaken with a left swing in the second round. In this round Morrell was warned for using his head. He struck out continually and it was apparent that the disparity in weight was too much for Baker. Baker took a lot of punishment in the third round, but he caused Morrell to miss occasionally. Baker retired in the fourth round.

HONGKONG-PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

INTERESTING REVIEW BY THE LATE GOVERNOR.

THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE LUNCHEON TO SIR EDWARD STUBBS.

Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., late Governor of Hongkong and Governor-Designate of Jamaica, was chief guest of the Royal Colonial Institute at a luncheon at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., on December 15th. There were twelve tables. The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, K.C.M.G., presided, and at his table were Sir Edward Stubbs, Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., Mr. William Moir, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Jamaica, Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., and the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies). The others present included Sir Roderick Jones, K.B.E., Sir Frederick Dutton, Mr. E. F. Macleod, Sir Campbell Rhodes, C.B.E., Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Western Australia), Mr. Andrew Williamson, Mr. H. E. Miller, Sir Frederick Young, Mr. T. S. Baker, Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D., Mr. E. J. Bolger, Mr. E. S. Cobbold, Mr. E. M. Janion, Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., Lady Stubb, M.B.E., Sir Newton J. Stubb, O.B.E., Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. Stanley Dodwell, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. T. Stephen, Mr. J. C. Fraser, Mr. H. G. Pegg, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Lady Gould-Adams, Mr. W. Mosenthal, Mr. Walter Howard, F.C.S., Captain Oldfield, Mr. H. T. Chapman, F.C.S., Mr. Edward Salmon, Mr. F. A. Hook, Mr. W. M. Parks, Mr. G. A. H. Samuel, Mr. J. G. W. Millson, Mr. F. G. Sale, Mr. R. H. Ferguson, Mr. G. C. Jack, Mr. W. B. Elwes, O.B.E., Mr. W. Chamberlain, G.B.E., Mr. Marshall Reynolds, Mrs. L. Reynolds, Mr. G. S. W. Smith, Lt.-Col. H. Eccles Snowden (Agent-General for Tasmania), Mr. G. M. Boughey (Secretary), Mr. C. E. Ponsonby, Mr. Ben H. Morgan, Colonel Franklin, O.B.E., F.S.O., Mr. Finnes Barrett-Lennard (Chief Justice Designate of Jamaica), Mr. J. Salmond, Captain Baynes, Mr. J. H. Stead, Major F. H. W. Fox, Mr. H. C. Amos, Mr. W. de Salis, Mr. A. H. Boyd, Mr. J. Farrow, Mr. E. B. P. Jackson, Mr. Eric C. Buxton, Mr. T. Pettie, etc.

After the customary loyal toast, the Chairman briefly proposed the health of Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, who had just returned from Hongkong, where he had been Governor, and was now going as Governor to Jamaica.

Sir Edward Stubbs, who was received with applause, said it was not a very easy thing to talk about Hongkong because, although he might perhaps be excused for regarding it as a place of great importance, he was afraid that view would not be shared. There were many who regarded it solely as a little red spot on the map, and he could only wish, in those trying times through which the Colony had been passing, that it had been possible to present it on a large-scale map, for he did not think that sufficient notice had been taken of the situation out there by the English papers.

THE COLONY'S DEVELOPMENT.

His great difficulty in speaking about Hongkong was that it was almost impossible to do so without dealing to some extent with the affairs of China, and that was a matter which, for many reasons, he did not desire to do—one of the reasons being present at that table at the moment. (Laughter.) Had he had the honour to accept their invitation to lunch about a year ago, he could then only have told them facts about Hongkong which might be found in any book of reference. Hongkong was acquired in the early 40's for the purpose of a depot for English trade and a place where merchants who had been thrown out of Canton and even of Macao by the local authorities of Canton, who in those days were not quite so independent of the Central Government as they are now. Hongkong owed much to the colonising genius of the English and Scottish races. (Applause.) The Colony, when they took it over, was more or less a barren rock inhabited by a thousand or two of fishermen—and pirates whose successors still carried on the same trade. (Laughter.) In later years it had been converted into a really big city, clinging on the side of a somewhat precipitous mountain out of which sides had been hewn at great expense and with considerable engineering skill. Several of

those present whom he was glad to see in Hongkong during his term of office would bear him out when he said that the Colony of Hongkong was one of which they were proud. (Applause.) The buildings were good though excessively ugly. The roads were also good and admired by people from all parts. One of these rose to the top of the mountain with a maximum gradient of 1 in 14, and the road-surfacing of the Colony would challenge comparison with any he had seen elsewhere. The Colony's docks, in the hands of important companies, were able to take any except the very largest of His Majesty's ships, and he thought that, with any encouragement, they would be large enough to take any modern ship of commerce. They built many ships during the war, chiefly due to the efficiency and cheapness of Chinese labour. The ship-building and engineering industry of Hongkong, in his opinion, had a great future before it. Before he came away, one of the dockyards was building ships for Australia.

"Although the territory of Hongkong covered more than 400 square miles, a great deal of it was barren and useless for any purpose, and what remained was devoted to the cultivation of rice and vegetables for the Hongkong market. He feared there was no agricultural future before the Colony. Any form of agriculture that might be introduced would be in the way of providing for the needs of the town, which was growing very rapidly. They had been disappointed in their search for minerals. It had absorbed a good deal of gold rather than produced the coal they wanted. However, they had hopes of eventually finding it, but so far these had not materialised. If they did find it, which was very doubtful, they could produce their own iron, and there would be no question whatever as to the future of the engineering industry. Hongkong at present was entirely dependent on South China, and South China in recent years had been very difficult to depend upon. He thought he was right in stating that for fourteen years there had been a state of war in Kwangtung Province, yet in spite of this disadvantage Hongkong was carrying on quite satisfactorily in every way up to the end of last year. Hongkong was one of the most lightly taxed places in the world—it managed to evade the income tax, it charged no custom duties, nothing except on liquors and tobacco, and its revenue had still been sufficient to enable it to carry on, contract for great works of public utility, draw up a programme of greater public works, and pass on to His Majesty's Government a sum of a quarter of a million sterling, as to which they had some doubts that it would be better employed in the making of the Singapore base. (Laughter.)

DIFFICULTIES ARISE.

Up to June last the position was extremely satisfactory, and he, as Governor, looked forward to handing over to his successor a thoroughly satisfactory programme which he could carry on or alter as he pleased. Unfortunately, at that time there arose certain difficulties in other parts of China which caused friction between the Chinese and foreigners. The population of Hongkong was absolutely contented and perfectly peaceful, as Chinese are when properly governed. Unfortunately, the disturbances, which arose in other parts of China were used by persons from outside of China to stir up the reservoirs of the criminal class, always large in China and particularly so in Kwangtung owing to the fact that for years they had been at war. The crops of the peasantry had been destroyed and a large proportion of the population had taken up as a profession what they previously regarded as an avocation, piracy and brigandage. It was impossible to deal with them satisfactorily with the use of the Navy, because attacks were made from inside the ships by pirates posing as passengers with the assistance and connivance of the crew, and also because it was always possible for the pirates to find a safe refuge on the China coast within a few miles of their attack. The problem of piracy had, for the present, solved itself because there was nothing to pirate. (Laughter.) But when normal times arrived he feared that the problem would have to be faced once more. He thought it would be necessary for the Admiralty to supply a considerably larger number of small gunboats than had previously been available, because, although it was not a safe method, there was a great deal to be said for a system which had already been carried on with a considerable amount of success. In fact, it would be some years before Kwangtung would be able to do what it did for some years previously—provide additional armed launches for the suppression of piracy and brigandage at its own expense.

The Government of Canton, which was a changeable body of some independent nature in that it professed to be the Constitutional Government of China and obeyed no constitution or government, fell into the hands of Bolshevik agitators from outside. It was no use ignoring plain facts. The plain fact was this: the agitation was started in Canton against Hongkong by Russian emissaries in Canton. The Government of Canton was undoubtedly in their hands, and the insulting documents received in Hongkong from Canton passed through them. The result of having this Red regime in power in Canton was that they made a determined effort to ruin Hongkong. They made no secret about it, and then proceeded, in a very careful manner, to terrorise the unfortunate labourers of Hongkong. The labourers of Hongkong were as contented as any that might be so classed in the world. The only serious grievance they had was that the cost of living was enhanced by excessive house-rents. The real cause of this was the cost of forming sites in Hongkong and to get a reasonable return on the outlay the charges for rent were high. At the same time, there was a shortage of houses in the Colony. They took steps to deal with the situation in a manner possible in Hongkong, but he did not think it could be recommended elsewhere—they simply prohibited the increasing of rents. (Laughter.) And when this step had been taken the only real grievance was removed. It was true the Chinese worked for small wages, but they were an economical race and could live on little, and so far they had survived very well their contact with Western civilisation. On this somewhat reluctant material Canton began to work, first by intimidation and second by threats.

THE RED TERROR.

The intimidation was worked in this way: they called out the workers by degrees, starting with the domestic servants. But they found to their surprise that, having been warned by an experience of two or three years ago when they had a general strike, the European people of Hongkong were quite prepared to face life without servants. "I never suffered myself," said Sir Edward Stubbs, amid laughter, "because I forewarned my staff it would be better for them to stay with me than go to Canton." The inducement they were offered was free lodging and free food, or twenty cents a day instead of food. It was about the time of the Chung Ming festival, a holiday time, and many of the servants, deluded into accepting, went to Canton, where they were provided with lodging of a kind, but not as a rule with the twenty cents. He did not know if the Government provided the twenty cents, but, if it did, the money did not get as far as the strikers. (Laughter.) Having induced so many to go, they then proceeded to force the reluctant ones to go, a singularly easy thing to do in China. Lots of the Chinese came from the provinces, where they left their wives and children, and if they had neither, they had their ancestral tombs, and these they threatened. Anybody who knew the reverence the Chinese paid to his ancestors would realise that that was a very serious threat, and it brought out many people who were entirely reluctant to go. They then proceeded to call out the guilds, including that of the sanitary and scavenging staff of the Colony. Thanks to able assistance rendered by the Chinese members of the Council and other leading Chinese, the Government was able to capture a certain number of persons who were going about the town intimidating people. The Chinese were easy to intimidate. All that had to be done was to whisper to a Chinese, "Take care, or you will see a thing." The authorities succeeded in capturing a number who were preventing Chinese from returning to work—and he again emphasised the fact that they had no grievance—a word in the ear, and they simply left their work. Having caught some fifty of these intimidators and having got them sentenced to a reasonable term of imprisonment, he extended the prison regulations in a way which made it possible to employ such persons on necessary sanitary work. (Laughter.) For this, of course, he was singularly unpopular, because most of the intimidators were either toughs from Canton who had learned nothing but piracy, and many others were students, and the long-contended class had never had any particular desire for work of any kind. (Laughter.) The practice of casual intimidations then died out, but there were one or two attempts of a bolder character. These were dealt with through the Labour Protection Society which was formed, and it protected labour by preventing people from interfering. The results were very interesting and successful, and after one or two trifling instances the process of intimidation entirely ceased, except by the use of the telephone. This method was to ring up the head boy of a house and tell him he was to come out. This succeeded in bringing out the whole staff, which caused great inconvenience to some people who allowed their servants to use the telephone. By the time he left, however, intimidation was over, and he might say, in justification of the course which he had taken, that one of the last documents he had in his hands before he left was a letter from one of the labour guilds in

which they began by saying they appealed to him in the matter because they had confidence in him that he was a sound person of right judgment and would do the right thing. (Laughter.) So the course he took was not so unpopular after all. (Laughter.) That it was unpopular in Canton he knew from reading a very interesting paper called the "Canton Gazette," edited, he thought, by a Chinese educated in America. He had no detailed news of the situation since he left, except that it remained pretty much as it was, with occasional disorders on the border, which increased in number until he was compelled to tell the patrols to return fire. He fancied these had been returned, and he had no doubt that cases would recur till the trouble ended. When that would be another matter. He could not tell how long it would last, but he had great faith in the good sense of the Cantonese, and he thought they would be able to rid themselves of the Red elements of the present situation.

SOUTH CHINA RAILWAYS.

If there was no disorder in South China Hongkong had a great future, and for this reason: it rejoined in the possession of one of the shortest and one of the most expensive-to-build railways in the Empire, the line connecting Hongkong with Canton. They had not run one through train for at least a year on account of these troubles. On the other side of Canton there was a line which extended some hundreds of miles in the direction of Hankow. There were about 250 miles required to complete it, and there was a line of only four miles required to join the Kowloon-Canton and the Canton-Hankow lines. When these were built there was no question that the trade of South China, which came through Hongkong, would be very much greater. He could not see any possibility of Hongkong being cut out by any other port, nor was there any convenient port in the neighbourhood. The Cantonese were talking seriously about developing Whampoa. They might develop it into a new port by spending large sums of money, but, far from hindering Hongkong, it would only do it good. They could never get large steamers up there, and it was obvious Hongkong was, and would remain, the best place for transshipment. In the question of competition between Hongkong and Whampoa, there was no doubt Hongkong would win, and Hongkong could always meet competition by making itself an entirely free port. He did not think there was any reason for Hongkong to fear such competition. One important thing was the completion of these two railway lines. The Hankow line would require a considerable amount of capital, but if China returned to peace he had no doubt the British-Chinese Corporation would find it. With regard to the other line, the link between the Hankow line and the Hongkong line at Canton he thought of financing that through Hongkong firms years ago. Unfortunately, it was impossible at that time to get the Canton Government to agree to anything. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was at one time quite prepared to work with the British Government, but the opportunity passed. Dr. Sun died, and the result of his death was that the power passed into the hands of certain persons, his supporters, who had neither his capacity nor his tolerance. That was the beginning of the Bolshevik movement in South China.

In conclusion, Sir Edward said he was afraid he had somewhat wearied them with his speech, but the subject of Hongkong was not an easy one at present. He thanked the members of the Royal Colonial Institute for their hospitality and their kindness in listening to him. (Loud applause.) This concluded the proceedings.

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The debt-funding agreements now before the U.S. House of Representatives have encountered considerable opposition, particularly the Italian agreement, which several Democratic members argued amounted to virtual cancellation.

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THE DECLINE OF PREACHING.

[BY THE REV. HERBERT HANSLEY HENSON,
BISHOP OF DURHAM.]

The Archbishop of Canterbury directed attention to a fact which few will dispute when at the recent Church Congress he dwelt on the exceeding badness of the sermons in many Anglican churches. His Grace opened the flood-gate of a considerable discussion, which perhaps has been too one-sided to merit the description of a controversy.

There appears to be general agreement that sermons are sometimes, even often, deplorably bad, but there is much difference of opinion as to the causes of the fact, as to its gravity, and as to the possibility of improvement. Dr. Selbie seems to stand alone in thinking that "preaching was never better than it is to-day," and, perhaps, his refusal "to join in the wall of the Anglican Church about the 'poorness of preaching'" was more creditable to his denominational loyalty than to his critical judgment. It must, however, always be remembered that men who, like Dr. Selbie, are themselves eminent preachers, are less qualified by experience than others to estimate the quality of sermons, since they rarely hear any but their own.

It may, perhaps, be worth while to consider what may be the explanation of this admitted decline of the pulpit, and to consider whether any recovery of preaching is probable in the future.

Let it be premised that the course of social development has not been favourable to any of the historic forms of public speaking. The speech, and the lecture, have probably suffered fully as much as the sermon from the competition of the printed page. Broadcasting will complete the destruction of oratory both as a fine art and as a powerful agent for shaping men's thoughts. In the case of sermons, however, there are certainly many factors which militate only against them. It will suffice to indicate five.

"WEEK-ENDING."

I.—The mobility of the population, involving the loss of continuity in congregations. "Week-ending," which has for a long time been a feature of urban society, is now extending, thanks to the rapid development of motor transport, to the country villages. The effect is that the preacher is tied always to the single sermon. He is unable to employ the method of preaching courses of expository sermons which was adopted with such remarkable success by St. Chrysostom in the fourth century, by St. Bernard in the twelfth, by Dean Colet in the sixteenth, by Archbishop Leighton in the seventeenth, by Robertson, of Brighton, and Bishop Gore in the nineteenth.

Serious religious teaching is in these circumstances out of the question. The preacher must content himself with arresting the attention of his audience and creating an impression. He cannot hope to form their judgment and to fashion their habits. Perhaps the highest aspect of his office—that in which he fulfils his duty as a teacher—is thus in process of being obliterated, because continuity, the essential condition of effective teaching, can no longer be counted upon.

II.—The decay of interest in theology. Publishers with one voice assume that there is no market for sermons. This fact is a fair index of unpopularity. When men crowded to hear sermons they were eager to purchase them. Now they are zealous neither to hear nor to purchase. Sermons were once events; they are now hardly episodes.

PULPIT AND PEW.

It would, perhaps, be excessive to infer any decline in religious interest, for the immense sale of religious romances cannot be explained on any other assumption than that religion is still interesting to the people, but theology, which must needs be the normal concern of the pulpit, appeals to few. The same disposition of mind which moved a former generation to buy Tillson's sermons now makes it worth a publisher's while to print a first edition of 100,000 copies of a semi-religious romance. The sermon, in fact, has ceased to be the popular instrument for religious discussion, and the spiritual popes of the hour are not fashionable preachers, but sentimental and speculative novelists. The suspicion that the sermon must needs reflect a prescribed theology is fatal to its interest. Men want to criticise, not to learn.

III.—The low intellectual quality of the congregations. There is a subtle reciprocity of influence between the pulpit and the pew. In the long run congregations get the sermons they want, for insensibly but inevitably the preacher adapts himself to his hearers. The severest critics of sermons are hardly ever those who regularly hear them. Probably nothing has so degraded the modern preacher as the decline of church-going among the educated section of the people.

When brief "topical" harangues, spiced with vulgarities of phrase and word, are quite obviously what the congregation likes, is it any wonder that nothing better is provided by the preacher? This is a co-operative business, said Dr. Selbie, addressing his fellow-Congregationalists; "you will not get the best out of your minister unless you give your best to him."

IV.—The secularisation of the Universities, involving the disappearance of scholarly clergy. Two generations ago Oxford and Cambridge were clerical preserves, and their great endowments were mainly devoted to the supply and maintenance of a learned clergy. Clerical fellowships in the Universities were organically linked with college livings in the country. No doubt the system was very objectionable on many counts, and no one would seriously contemplate or even desire its revival; but it did ensure a relatively high standard of clerical learning, which was reflected both in the parishes, where the sermons were often scholarly productions, and in society, where the clergy commanded considerable deference.

All this has passed for ever. Of its ancient monopoly of the Universities the Church of England now possesses only the inalienable heritage of its memories.

Academic positions have passed almost completely into the hands of laymen. Save for the chaplain fellows, there are now few fellows left who are in Holy Orders. Headmasters of public schools, heads of houses, even theological professors, are ceasing to be clergymen.

CHURCH MUSIC.

There may be compensations of another kind, but that the loss of intellectual quality and social influence has been very great cannot be questioned. Since the clergy have themselves largely ceased to be intellectually considerable, it has followed inevitably that their preaching has ceased to command the attention of the educated public.

V.—The new dominance of music in public worship. Of the modern preacher the words of the Gospel may be spoken: "His foes are they of his own household." In the organist and choir he may find his most formidable rivals. Not the least significant, and perhaps not the least sinister, indication of a change for the worse in the preacher's position is the tendency to include the music and even the singers in the weekly announcements of religious services.

Modern society is always in a hurry. There is a persistent and waxing demand for shorter services. The brief time, which is all that will now be conceded for the purpose of public worship, has to provide for the music as well as for the sermon. The one grows ever more elaborate, while the other shrinks ever into a smaller space. Moreover, there is a difference in type of congregation to be reckoned with. The lovers of fine music are rarely also the lovers of good preaching. One interest or the other must "go to the wall"; and, in the existing circumstances, it is not perhaps surprising that the preacher generally gives place to the musicians.

MODERN SERMONS.

These general causes have gone along with another which affects, not so much the conditions of preaching, as the preacher himself. The notes of authority, of undoubted conviction, of assured belief, which have marked the greater preaching of the past, are now largely absent. This is the unavoidable shadow on religious ministry in a time of diffused doubt and intellectual confusion. It is a matter of common observation that a scrupulous conscience goes often with a fastidiously sceptical understanding. The educated modern preacher, whose sincerity is linked with knowledge, must often say with the compromising bishop in Browning's famous poem:—

With me, faith means perpetual unbelief.
Kept quiet like the snake 'neath Michael's foot,
Who stands calm just because he feels it writhe.

Modern sermons tend to become rather discussions about Christianity than the preaching of Christianity and so long as this is the case, they will fail to answer to the spiritual demand which the preaching of the past has commonly satisfied.

In these circumstances can we discern any probability that the sermon will recover anything of its former importance? It is difficult to find ground for an affirmative answer. The Dean of St. Paul's is probably right in thinking that "the golden age of the pulpit is over." Much will turn on the question whether there will be in the future any considerable return to the clergyman's profession of the able and more cultured youth. With a better quality and equipment of the preachers much might be possible which at present seems quite hopeless.

At present the outlook of organised Christianity is very dark, but nothing is more clearly suggested by Christian History than the untrustworthiness of appearances when Churches are in question. When Charles II. remonstrated with the poet Waller, whose son-in-law was a clergyman, for "marrying his daughter to a falling church," he is said to have received this answer, which is worth recalling at the present time, "Sir, the King does me very great honour to take any notice of my domestic affairs; but I have lived long enough to observe that this falling Church has got a trick of rising again!"

HERBERT DUNELM.

—Evening Standard.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CAMPAIGN

LIFE TO BE SPENT IN SERVICES
OF MASSES.

Mr. Lloyd George at Leeds delivered a speech on his land reform proposals. Referring to a gathering of representative Liberals which had met during the past week to consider the proposals he said, "We were not all of one mind when we began but we were all of the same opinion when we ended." Changes had been made by compromise but there was no fundamental change in plan. Substantial agreement had been reached at that representative gathering regarding the policy which the Liberal Party meant to submit for ratification to the great Liberal Convention which was to be held later. The Convention would be of a character such as had not been summoned since 1891, when a great convention was summoned under the auspices of Gladstone to decide on rural policy. Lord Oxford and Asquith, Leader of the Liberal Party, had approved the proposal and suggested a vigorous campaign. It was true, however, Mr. Lloyd George added, that all Liberals did not agree with the proposals. He proceeded, "This is a call to the nation to deal with a great evil and a deep wrong. Land, which was a necessity of life, was being administered by monopoly in a way which was detrimental to the industry, prosperity and health of the people. The time had come for the nation to exercise more direct authority over that vital commodity and its uses. The great task which was in front of some parties was liberation of the nation from this strangling monopoly of land. Was the Liberal Party capable of undertaking it? He was confident that it was. Referring to the suggestion that he had undertaken this land policy in order to get back to office, the Liberal ex-Premier declared he had had a longer stretch of office than any living man. He had served the Crown and nation in some of the highest offices in the state. If now he chose in a more obscure, in a more humble position against many difficulties and amid many humiliations, to continue his task in public life it was because he wanted to spend the rest of his life in serving the people from whom he sprang.

TO EXPLOIT RUSSIA.

GERMAN-AMERICAN "POOL."

"SHARES FOR BRITAIN."

The ex-Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, recently returned to Germany from a prolonged visit to the United States, where he endeavoured to interest American capitalists in his Russian economic projects. The *Industrie und Handelszeitung*, which has just passed from Stinnes's heirs into the control of the German Foreign Office, now states that he has actually succeeded in laying the foundation of a great "pool" for the exploitation of Russia by a combination of United States capital and German industry. What is aimed at is "the opening up, of Russian natural resources, and in connection with this creation of a network of lines of communication satisfying all the economic needs of the country." This is proposed to be attained by a systematic plan for restoring and "developing the individual branches of Russian industry, and so creating gradually an organisation in which little by little shares would be offered to other States, and first of all to England." According to the writer of the article "both England and America adopt the standpoint that Russia's economic reservoir should in the first place be put at the disposal of Germany."

A news agency which also has very close official connections states that as a sequel to the Russo-German Commercial Treaty the Soviet Government has already granted a number of concessions to capitalists in Germany. The concessions are to come into force on the ratification of the treaty this month.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

THE FIRST FRENCH CASE.

Th first breach of promise suit known to French law has just been tried at Nancy, and won by the fair plaintiff. The state of France is at present calm, says a *Daily Telegraph* leader writer. The case will be, however, a great shock to the world's jurists, who had imagined that the action for breach of promise of marriage was the special and peculiar glory of English law. As such it has been celebrated by our first legal authorities, as, for example, Gilbert and Sullivan, and many a judge has remarked upon its manifold and startling possibilities. But of late it has not had many friends. Judges have been more concerned to point out its abuses than its value, and earnest feminists have been saying roundly they would rather be without it. So far have we travelled since the good old days when a woman could sue a man for the performance of his contract to marry her and the Ecclesiastical Court would see that he did, and stand no nonsense. In France, it appears, they have no such specific breach of promise law as we, with our elaborate provisions about who may sue and how and what is evidence of a promise. Until this year of grace no French damsel ever wanted it. In the faithful land of France men were deceivers never—or hardly ever—or, if they were, their ladies sighed no more, but let them go. A more prosaic explanation is that in France, though loving and wiving, as elsewhere, may go by destiny, the method is less liable to mistake and accident. The lady's parents there take no more risks than human nature makes inevitable. As soon as a man has "cast an eye" it becomes a family affair, and his intentions have to be defined and signed and sealed. Or else the contract is arranged without any sentimental preliminaries at all. The game, in fact, is played with different rules, rules not favourable to the production of breach of promise cases. The growing independence of the French damsel has, however, tempted her to take her matrimonial arrangements into her own hands, and the result is "a felt want" of a law for breach of promise. This seems to have been entirely overlooked by the jurists who framed the Code Napoléon, gentlemen of rather old-fashioned opinions upon the relations of the sexes. The ingenuity of lawyers has, however, discovered that the maiden all forlorn may sue under Article 1,382, which lays down the good general principle that "he who causes any damage to another must repair it." This seems to leave the matter of damages as much to the discretion, or indiscretion, of the Court, as our English law. We hope that French judges and juries will show that stern reluctance to be swayed by personal irrelevant charms for which our own are famed.

MOTORISTS' ADVENTURE.

STRANDED PARTY HELPED BY KING ALFONSO'S HEIR.

A party of four English men and women, while motoring to Madrid, had a breakdown in a deserted stretch of country, but finding themselves stranded and unable to speak Spanish, they made signs to the occupants of two fine cars which were approaching them.

They were about to add to their gestures with a view to obtaining assistance when they found, to their delight, that one of the occupants of the cars, a young man, spoke perfect English. After a short conversation the courteous stranger invited the English party to enter his own car, in which he drove them to Madrid after arranging for two Civil Guards to take charge of the derelict car. Finally, he was not unnaturally complimented on his perfect English, whereon he explained that English was his mother's nationality, adding that she was the Queen of Spain.

The hospitable young Spaniard was none other than the Prince of Asturias, the heir to the Throne, who was out motoring with his suite when he met the English motoring party.

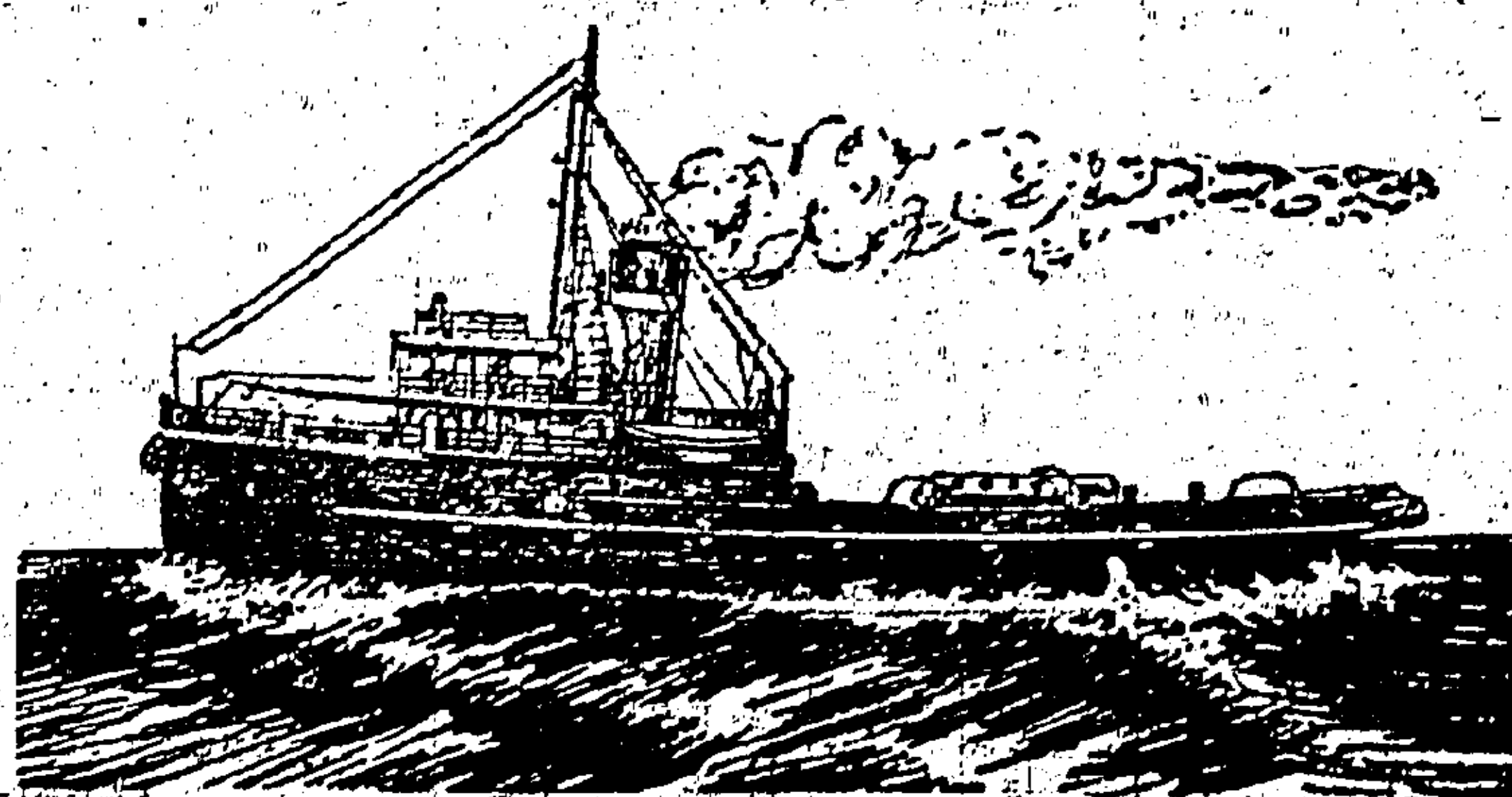
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 13th.
Ward, Norwegian str., 1,351 tons, Capt. L. H. Stranger, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 648.—Yuen Shing Fat.

Newbury, British str., 1,372 tons, Capt. H. Gifford, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 647.—B. & S.

January 14th.

Ceylon Maru, Japanese str., 4,605 tons, Capt. S. Kimura, from Singapore, with 767 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Escudillo, Norwegian str., 933 tons, Capt. O. Nilsen, from Samarinda, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 649.—Kersten Larsen & Co.

Fau Sang, British str., 1,293 tons, Capt. C. A. Robertson, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 641.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Gemma, Dutch motor ship, 8,420 tons, Capt. H. Ebes, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—J.C.J.L.

Hydranga, British str., 561 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 643.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Hymettus, British str., 2,955 tons, Capt. T. M. Hall, from Calcutta, with 1,392 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Jude, French str., 386 tons, Capt. P. Maternate, from Fort-Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 638.—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.

New Mathilde, British str., 482 tons, Capt. E. F. Hapley, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 640.—Yick Tai S.S. Co.

Santhia, British str., 4,500 tons, Capt. A. B. D'Cruz, from Calcutta, which port she left on December 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

January 14th.
Ceylon Maru, for Shanghai.

Chuking, for Ningpo.

Gemma, for Shanghai.

Hai-Ying, for Amoy.

Hymettus, for Yokohama.

Kun Sang, for Singapore.

Laborator, for Manila.

Lok Sun, for Hoibow.

New Overstraten, for Swatow.

Yutshing, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Gemma*, on January 14th: Mr. J. de Vries, Mr. and Mrs. Hofstede and two children, Mr. L. Werner.

Per *s.s. Hymettus*, on January 14th: Mr. and Mrs. Royston and infant.

Per *s.s. Santhia*, on January 14th: Mr. W. A. Watson, Miss I. B. Lewis, Miss C. J. Shanks.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. and Apecar Line *s.s. Takaka* will leave Amoy for this port on the afternoon of the 17th inst., and is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 18th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due to-morrow.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 15th.....	7.06 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
" 16th.....	7.06 "	6.01 "
" 17th.....	7.05 "	6.01 "
" 18th.....	7.05 "	6.02 "
" 19th.....	7.05 "	6.03 "
" 20th.....	7.05 "	6.03 "
" 21st.....	7.05 "	6.04 "
" 22nd.....	7.05 "	6.04 "
" 23rd.....	7.05 "	6.05 "
" 24th.....	7.05 "	6.05 "
" 25th.....	7.05 "	6.07 "
" 26th.....	7.04 "	6.08 "
" 27th.....	7.04 "	6.08 "
" 28th.....	7.04 "	6.09 "
" 29th.....	7.04 "	6.10 "
" 30th.....	7.03 "	6.10 "
" 31st.....	7.03 "	6.11 "

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HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 77, of which 35 were British.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday numbered twelve, viz.—four British, one Dutch, two French, two American, two Norwegian and one Japanese. There were nine departures, including five for coast ports (two vessels being for Swatow); while there was one clearance for a coast port over the same period.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. Yesterday.)

For Hongkong 10,507 tons.

For ports beyond 200 "

Total 10,707 "

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.)

For Hongkong 14,507 tons.

For ports beyond 14,197 "

Total 28,704 "

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 8,008 tons were carried by British vessels. The largest entry made was by a Norwegian vessel carrying 2,200 tons of rice from Saigon; while the next best entry was also by a Norwegian steamer with 2,114 tons. Two British vessels entered over 1,000 tons each. Deck passengers carried totalled 1,357, the *s.s. Pau Sang* bringing 1,000 from Delian Beli and Singapore.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under: The *s.s. Hydranga* (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 178 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Yuen* (British) from Shanghai with 200 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Pau Sang* (British) from Haiphong with 1,392 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Santhia* (British) from Calcutta with 1,300 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Fau* (Dutch) with 840 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Tunkin* (French) from Haiphong with 500 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Standard Arrow* (American) from New York and Cebu in water ballast; the *s.s. West Cajon* (American) from Cebu and Manila with 775 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Jude* (French) from Fort Bayard with 120 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Nord* (Norwegian) from Saigon with 2,200 tons of rice; the *s.s. Escudillo* (Norwegian) from Samarinda with 2,054 tons of coal and 60 tons of rattan and the *s.s. Hagan Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow with 500 tons of coal and 150 tons of general cargo and mail.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, included the *s.s. Gemma* (Dutch) from Manila; the *s.s. Santhia* (British) from Singapore with general cargo and Straits mail; the *s.s. Hymettus* (British) from Singapore with general cargo and Straits mail and the *s.s. Hai Wing* (Chinese) from Ma Lau Chan with no cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—Kowloon Dock:—*Tripping*, *Nam Sang*, *Passet*, *Seitan*, *Tungking*, *Empress of Russia*.
 Tai Koo Dock:—*Kiangyuan*, *Empress of Canada*, *Shantung*, *Anatolia*, *Kwang Lee*, *Chusan*, *Faishan*.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK:—*Ling Nam*.
 At Kowloon Bay:—*Haiphong*, *L. Onward*, *Sun On*.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A notice to mariners at the Harbour Office yesterday stated that a message had been received from the master of the *s.s. Anhui* to the effect that the vessel had passed the stern half of a large water-logged junk in Latitude 22° 28' N., Longitude 115° 15' E. at 8 a.m. G.M.T. on January 12th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 14th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Day
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.99	29.93	29.96
Temperature	72	65	70
Humidity	61	89	70
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE	E
" Force	3	1	3
Weather	O	O	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th ... 74

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 65

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 16th to 21st, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H.K. Standard Time	Height	H.K. Standard Time	Height
Ep.	15	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

Ep.	15	11 8	4 5	4 30	0 1
Satur.	16	9 49	8 4	8 16	0 0
Sun.	17	10 58	4 4	5 14	0 1
Mon.	18	11 33	8 2	4 38	0 3
Tues.	19	11 35	4 6	4 48	0 7
Wed.	20	11 38	7 0	4 34	1 2
Thurs.	21	11 42	4 9	4 24	1 6
		4 17	5 2	10 4	3 3

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

18 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS

STEAMSHIPS

NEXT SAILING TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG

Friday, January 22nd, 1926.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
 Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.

N.Y.K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.405, G.420, G.440.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Jan. at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan. at 4 p.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Feb.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... end of Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

MUROBAN MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Jan.

EKAHA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 21st Jan.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.

TOBA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Jan.

SADO MARU ... Thursday, 28th Jan.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE STEAMSHIP "VAN OVERSTRATEN"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on the 21st January, 1926.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation. All lower berths. Doctor carried. English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents: JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN, Telephone 1574. YOKA BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TIENTSIN via SHANGHAI ... "TINGSANG" ... Sunday, 17th Jan., at 7 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... "KUTSANG" ... Tuesday, 19th Jan., at 7 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Wednesday, 20th Jan., at 7 a.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "POOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 20th Jan., at 3 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KWANGSANG" ... Tuesday, 20th Jan., at 3 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 30th Jan., at 3 p.m.	
KOBE via MOJI ... "YUENSANG" ... Monday, 1st Feb., at 7 a.m.	

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 13th Jan.	
"GLENIFFER" ... 22nd "	
"GLENOGLE" ... 23rd "	
"GLENAMOY" ... 23rd "	
"GLENGARRY" ... 4th Mar.	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges
"GARNARVONSHIRE" ... 23rd Jan.		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.
"GLENSHIRE" ... 31st Jan.		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 17th Feb.		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.
"GLENIFFER" ... 9th Mar.		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

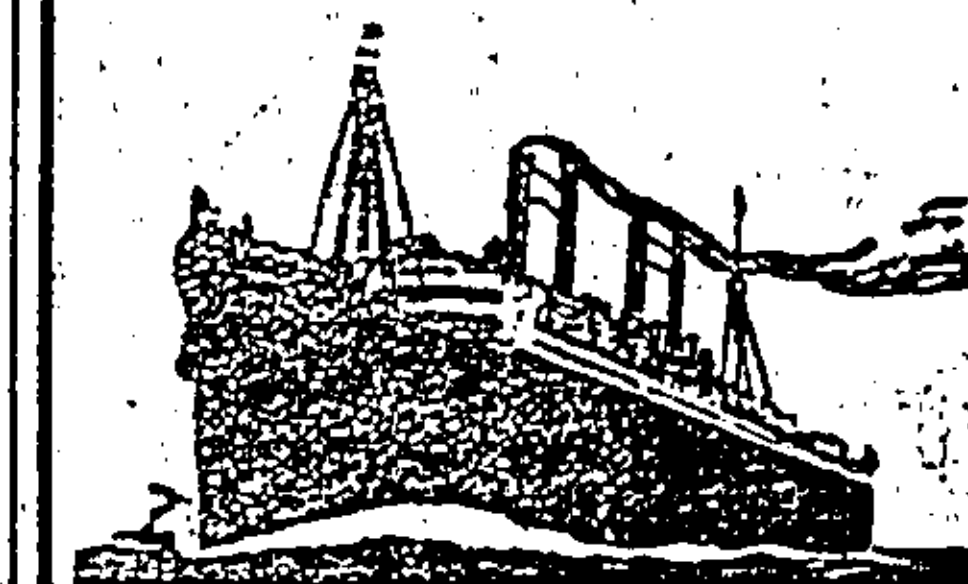
For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3596.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER

AND

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLAS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.		
"COBLENZ" ... 1926	19th January, 1926	
"ANHALT" ... 30th January	7th February, "	
"FULDA" ... 27th February	7th March, "	
"DERFFLINGER" ... 27th March	1st April, "	
"TRIET" ... 24th April	1st May, "	
"SAARBRUECKEN" ... 22nd May	28th May, "	
"COBLENZ" ... 18th June	27th June, "	
"ANHALT" ... 17th July	22nd August, "	

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 4557.

2, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

Agents, HONGKONG.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	BATAVIA	10th Jan.	14th Jan.	SHANGHAI
TJIBODAS	JAPAN & E. LUNG	14th "	14th "	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	NORTH CHINA	18th "	16th "	"KIAI & S'AIL
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	24th "	26th "	STOW, AMOY, S'HAJ. & DALY.
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI	26th "	28th "	SHANGHAI
TJILEBOET	NORTH CHINA	27th "	30th "	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy. The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

-AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th January
 S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th February

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th February

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... 22nd February
 For Marseilles, Havre, London & Rotterdam.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £50.
 "B" 1st Class £80. 2nd Class £25.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "YANGTSE" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Jan. 1926.
 S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Jan. "
 S.S. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb. "
 S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th Feb. "

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passengers, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 31st Jan. 1926.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.Telephone: Central 3165.
Telegrams: Furprimex.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

21

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gonit, rheumatism, gout, or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
 For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 2s. (other countries). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., General Oak N.W. London, E.C.4. (Incorporated in England). Write for full particulars and get your supply—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by Leading Chemists, Druggists.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS**TAKING CARGO FOR**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,

CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,

EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"LAHORE"	5,252	22nd Jan. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KEYBER"	5,273	23rd Jan. Noon	Marsa, Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"ALFPORE"	5,273	1st Feb.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DELTA"	5,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"MIRZAPORE"	5,715	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	8th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	13th Mar.	Marsa, L'don, A'werp, and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TAKADA"	5,949	20th Jan.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	8,501	4th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,005	19th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	22nd Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolamougan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"HYMETTUS"	4,601	15th Jan. 4 p.m.	Yokohama direct, Kobe and Shanghai.
"SANTHA"	8,500	18th Jan. 6.30 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"KARMALA"	9,138	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,005	25th Jan.	Kobe & Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	3rd Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	8th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	8th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	do.
"KEYBER"	5,273	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Lighted Fans in Staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 19th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING" and "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

3)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"NEWCHWANG"	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
WETAIWET, CHEFOO & TIENSTIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Jan.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SHANGHAI"	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSIWOTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Jan.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 19th Jan.	5 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 20th Jan.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUITANG"	On 20th Jan.	11 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 22nd Jan.	4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 23rd Jan.	Noon
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 26th Jan.	D.L.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**S.S. "TAIPING"**

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on 22nd January, Noon.

— FOR —

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT RANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND,

AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND

AND TAIKANTIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 35.

Agents.

16

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 31st Jan.

LYDD TRIESINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, TOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails 10th Feb.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 11th Mar.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	...	Sails 11th April

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails 16th Feb.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails 15th Mar.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 12th April
S.S. "FIUME-L"	...	Sails 13th May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	...	(Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. and Colombo 12th Feb.)
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	(Sails from Calcutta 21st Mar. and Colombo 12th April)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	...	...	19th Jan. 1926
BOATINER BLEAU	...	...	2nd Feb. "
DIABETAGNAN	...	...	16th Feb. "
ANGKOR	...	...	23rd Feb. "
PORTHOS	...	...	16th Mar. "
ANDRE LEON	...	...	30th Mar. "
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